New-York Daily Times, Monday, October 23, 1854.

# New-York Daily Times.

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## New-York Daily Times.

## KNOW-NOTHINGS.

### THE LATE SESSION OF THE GRAND COUNCIL.

### A Second Review of its Proceedings.

IN THE COUNTRY, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1854.
*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

Up in the rural district, away from the daily route of daily newspaper travel, I had almost forgotten the great City of New-York, its ordinary and extraordinary excitements—its glories and its shames;—indeed so entirely had I become absorbed in the avocations of the homestead, husking the yellow corn, straightening the crooked fences, gathering (but few and far between) the pippins that are to see me through the long Winter evenings, and occasionally having a turn at the chestnuts and the shell-barks with the ground squirrels, that I almost banished from my memory the recollections of the great wrongs on the order of Know-Nothings perpetrated by its chosen leaders in Grand Council assembled, in the City of New-York only a fortnight gone by. Time the consoler had nearly done his alloted task, in that brief period, and had soothed down the excitement of that extraordinary session. The storm had yielded to a calm, and though the top-hamper of the craft was sadly shattered, the hull was yet sound, the cargo undamaged, the crew true, and there came a buoyant hope that with a little overhauling, here a heavier spar, and there a taught new rope, and a firm, trusty and far-seeing hand on the helm, the good ship might be brought in safety to the looked-for haven—and not a little credit was I taking to myself, not only for my good intentions, but for the hard service I had rendered in saving from total destruction the weak remains of the powerful host that had been dashing for three days upon the reefs and shoals where many a brotherhood more powerful and more deserving had sunk beneath the waters of oblivion, self-immolated and self-destroying, chanting unknowingly their own knell.

But like many another cherished hope, I find that I must abandon this—cast off from the pleasant anchorage where self-complacency had tempted me, and make fight in vindication of my motions and my acts, my professions and my practices, or be branded as a rebel where I hoped for a patriot's laurel crown. "An American" challenges me to the combat, and I must fall to with what appetite I can—though the spirit be unwilling, and the hand more ready with the plow than the pen.

He commences the strife with an onslaught that would be annihilating were his facts a trifle more cohesive. First, charging me with "writing in bitter vituperation of the Know-Nothing Grand Council," then with having "stated the proceedings of that body in toto"—and then, with having "violated his oath and obligation in divulging the secrets of that Convention"—he stultifies himself and exonerates me, by presuming that I am "not a member of the Order, and nothing more than some sneaking Jesuit, who is endeavoring to injure this great and glorious cause."

I need hardly notice these various asseverations and shall not further. It matters little to the fraternity of Know-Nothings whether I do or do not belong to their brotherhood. *They* probably know the truth or falsehood of what I have said, and can judge for themselves whether my reasonings are based upon correct or incorrect conceptions of their theories, their laws and their presumed obligations. By the truth that is in them must they judge these publications, and by no other standard.

1. "An American" will doubtless concede that in any brotherhood of Americans, the will of the majority, and that clearly expressed, should alone control its actions, or give force to its resolves.

2. "An American" will further concede that any exercise of power by a portion of the brotherhood, which has not been conceded to them, by the mass of the fraternity, and which must of necessity be exercised in violation of the Constitution by which the organization is governed, cannot be binding upon the majority.

3. That if in exercising powers that are conceded to them, their representatives violate any of the established theories of the Order, or the rules it has adopted for its guidance, they are unworthy of the trust reposed in them, and unfit longer to hold the positions they may have attained through the ignorance and favor of their constituents.

4. "An American" will furthermore concede that no religious movement can be successfully inaugurated or conducted to a complete triumph, except by those who are themselves strongly imbued with the precepts of Christianity, and who not alone profess but practice the principles which govern religious societies.

Let "An American" look over these assumed concessions, and then let him consider such as he knows to be true in the contrasts I here array against them.

1. It is the first duty of a subordinate Council, after obtaining a charter, to elect three representatives to the Grand Council, who are to hold their places, as by lot shall be determined, for one, two and three years. In many instances the representatives were so chosen when there were but nine members of the Council which chose them, and held their seats in the Grand Council, and were the actual representatives of Councils that on that day numbered more than 500 members. One instance, of the effect of this may be mentioned, by illustration of the manner in which a vast number of these representatives reflected the sentiments of their constituents. In open Council, when the delegate was present, a resolution was offered requesting one of the representatives to resign. The resolution was put, and every member voted in the affirmative with a single exception. Yet the representative still held on, and was one of the prominent members of the Grand Council. Assuming that each Council, where [illegible] representatives were, had enrolled [illegible] members (and no doubt "An American" knows that this is a liberal —far [illegible]) and that the representatives [illegible] from each of the 316 Councils, the Grand Council would have been chosen by only [illegible] entire number reported, 69,134—(not 72,950, as officially estimated.) Will "An American" offer to maintain that here was a body representing the "will of the majority," or that their acts should be beyond appeal? As an aid to him in making up his opinion, let him consider that Mr. ULLMANN received the votes of but 947 of the 1,845 members composing the body, and then ponder the following affidavits which I find published as having been laid before the Grand Council, and by that body laid upon the table:

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—THOMAS H. FISHER, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is a resident of Lansingburg, County of Rensselaer, State of New-York, and is a member of a Council in said place, which for several succeeding sessions of the Grand Council, has sought to be recognized by the said Grand Council, but their delegates were by the said Grand Council refused admission. Deponent further says, that he, with another delegate from his Council, was in waiting during Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1854, seeking admission to the Grand Council, without success; and that on Thursday, Oct. 5, 1854, about 10 o'clock, A. M., Mr. VAN COTT, of Albany, a delegate to the Grand Council, told us that he could and would have us admitted to the Grand Council, and for that purpose brought us to H. Q. LANSING, the Deputy from Albany County, who, having a perfect knowledge of the condition of our Council, passed us into the Grand Council, and told us to take our seats as members of the same. Deponent further says, that soon after his admission to the Grand Council, he was told by one of the members there present, [SPARROW] and with whom it was expected he would act, that their plan was to get the Grand Council to nominate a separate ticket, and thereby secure the election of HORATIO SEYMOUR for Governor; and that this self-same person [SPARROW] made a speech on the floor of the Grand Council, advocating the nomination of a separate and independent ticket, as necessary for the promotion of the American interests and the perpetuity of the Order!! Deponent further says, that he and his colleague were given the pass-word of the Grand Council, and have participated in its deliberations thus far, under the impression that they had been admitted in the regular way.
THOMAS H. FISHER.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 6th day of October, 1854. BENEDICT LEWIS, Com. of Deeds.

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—MYRON E. JUDD, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is a member of the same Council as THOMAS H. FISHER, whose affidavit precedes, and that his statement in relation to their Council and their admission to the Grand Council is correct, and that language similar to that used to said FISHER, in relation to the independent nominations by the Grand Council, viz.: that the object was to secure thereby the election of HORATIO SEYMOUR for Governor, was used to deponent by the party who advocated independent nominations.
MYRON E. JUDD.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 6th day of October, 1854. BENEDICT LEWIS, Com. of Deeds.]

I have too much faith in his sound judgment to believe that he will.

2. Without the fear of contradiction, I feel free to assert that there cannot be found anywhere in the Constitution of the Grand Council a clause which confers upon that body the right to select candidates for State officers. Such a power is nowhere awarded to the Grand Council, for the plain reason that the principle upon which it was organized (delegates holding for three years) rendered it an unfit body to perform such functions. Clearly, then, where such power is not expressly given, and where experience teaches that such a power could not safely be entrusted to it, the Grand Council could not legally exercise it. In doing so, the Grand Council was guilty of a dangerous and injustifiable assumption, which countenance of and acquiescence in would be to establish a precedent that would destroy the organization. For one, I should not feel willing to give any shadow of endorsement to so wanton and high-handed an outrage, nor do I believe that upon a sober second thought, "An American" will differ from me. In this view, there can be no binding force to any recommendation of candidates which emanates directly from the Grand Council. As *apropos* testimony to the truth of the position, that it was never intended that the Grand Council should enter the political arena, let me cite the following, which are published as having passed the Grand Council by a unanimous vote at the session held June 8, 1854. They appear anonymously, and as I was not a member of the body, I cannot vouch for them. Doubtless "An American" can ascertain their authenticity.

"SECRECY TO BE OBSERVED.

"*Resolved*, That the Principles of our Order, as laid down in our Obligation and private work, forbid that *we should appear before the Public in any respect as a distinct body or known organization*, and that therefore it is the duty of each member of this Order to set his face against, and to strongly oppose all and every effort to bring the members of this Order before the public, as a distinct political body.

"*Resolved*, That the proper Constitutional and political theatre of action of this Order, as a body, is only inside of our respective Council Rooms, and while our Constitution and private work remain as they now are, it is the duty of this Council, and each subordinate Council, to oppose all attempts to draw us, as a body, from our proper sphere, and thus to tempt us to commit a radical and vital wrong to the grand principle of Secrecy upon which the whole Superstructure of this Organization is based."

3. Admitting, for the sake of the argument, that the G. C. possessed the power to nominate candidates, let us see if in the exercise of that power the representatives were governed by well known theories and admitted rules and established usages. "An American" ought to know that it is a widely advocated theory with the order, that the leaders of existing political organizations are hopelessly corrupt—that it is an admitted rule in selecting candidates for office, to exclude known politicians, even though they may be members in good standing—and established usage to confer its suffrages upon men who are not ambitious of holding office. Look on the list of nominees and see how near it conforms to these settled principles. Mr. DANIEL ULLMANN, the nominee for Governor, has been a politician in the Whig party for, we will say, fifteen years. His term of service has, I know, been longer, but if being a politician necessarily makes a man corrupt, a purer primitive article than Mr. ULLMANN would be entirely contaminated in that time. Besides, in every one of those fifteen years, Mr. ULLMANN has been an untiring and unyielding office-seeker. I have, heretofore, briefly alluded to some of the places of profit and honor he has sought to fill. How recklessly he has conducted the canvasses for various stations, may be inferred from the essential fact that at the last Whig Convention at Syracuse, there were exhibited two letters, both dated "New-York, Sept. 14, 1854," and both signed "DANIEL ULLMANN," one of which was a strong protestation of his belief in the necessity and practicability of a Maine law, while the other, more at length, but equally strong, told of his unbelief in the necessity of such a law, his conviction that it was unconstitutional, and gave the assurance that he was neither "practically nor theoretically a temperance man." Was this a man whose antecedents accorded with the theory of the order, or whose nomination could be made without violating its rules and usages? "An American" will unhesitatingly answer "No!" The remaining nominees, (Mr. WILLIAMS positively refuses to permit the use of his name,) have been equally untiring in their efforts to obtain place and preferment. Perhaps I shall except the last named on the ticket, who, I believe, until this Fall has never been an aspirant for a party nomination—perhaps a fact that might be explained by the supposition that he had the shrewdness to remain "where it was no use knockin' at the door." Strictly speaking, I need make no exceptions to the assertion that every nominee is, in every sense of the term, "a politician and an office seeker." I presume "An American" knows that every man who received a vote in the Grand Council for any office were office seekers, who were not old hands at the bellows—instancing, shall I, SAVAGE, WHITNEY and STORMS? So anxious is JAMES W. BARKER, the President of the G. C., to obtain office, that he has, if I am not much mistaken, accepted the Temperance nomination for Mayor, and the nomination for Alderman of the Second Ward. The Vice-President, [illegible], wants another office; ex-Secretary CHAPMAN wanted to go to Congress; present Secretary, [illegible], would be an Assemblyman; HUNT, and SCHAFFER, chief among the powers that be, would be, one Chief of Police, the other District Attorney. WHITNEY, now Senator, and failing to receive the nomination for Governor from the Whig Convention or the Grand Council, is now pursuing the path that he hopes leads to Congress. Certainly "An American" must sicken, as I do, at the long list of aspirants who hail from the Order—and neither he nor I can console ourselves with the reflection that they are "among us, but not of us," for they are the very heads and fronts, the do-alls and the be-alls. So great and evil in the City Councils had this universal office-seeking become, that the *Eighth Ward Council, of which it is supposed Mr.* ULLMANN is a member, is said to have passed the following resolves, deeming them called for as an antidote for the prevalent epidemic.

*Whereas*, There are many persons in the Executive Committee of this Order, who are Candidates for County Offices, and whose presence there influences their own advancement to such offices; and, Whereas certain nominations have been made there, with a portion of those Candidates present, and which nominations were made BY A VOTE OF 34, IN FAVOR OF A CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR, 66 being the whole number of Delegates, and only about one-half being present; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we believe it to be improper to make such nominations, until the proper time arrives; when the various parties have made their selections, that we may then select or nominate, to the best advantage, members of our Order, in accordance with our usages.

*Resolved*, That Councils having candidates for County Offices, who are Delegates to the Executive Committee, be requested to withdraw them, as Delegates, that a proper and free expression of opinion, in regard to their merits, may be had.

*Resolved*, That such nominations or recommendations, made by a minority vote of the members of such Committee, are against the established usages of our Order—it being very doubtful that they have that power, with a majority vote; and this Council takes occasion to say that they will be bound by no such nominations, and hereby repudiate all such nominations, made at the aforesaid meeting or any other meetings, until this question is settled.

*Resolved*, That we renew our willingness to abide by the will of the majority of the Order, when legally expressed, at the proper time; but we protest against all such illegal proceedings, intended to foist candidates upon us and forestall other nominations, and we ask other Councils to take action thereon.

4. Look around you, "An American" and see how high your chosen leaders walk up on the standard of measurement set up in the fourth division. Dwarfed down so low that a near-sighted person would have to stoop to discover that they stood beside it. Count up the defaulters, the speculators, the inebriates, the worthless of a worthless profession, the despoilers of female virtue, the depraved and the degraded, and if you have not gathered all who figured *so* prominently at the last session of the Grand Council, I shall be most agreeably disappointed. At least you will find enough to convince you that under such guardianship and such guidance there is little hope for the advancement of the principles you so warmly cherish and so eloquently advocate.

Presuming that "An American" is honest in his professions, and sincere in his determination to carry them out, I have briefly, but I think clearly, shown him that he cannot longer consistently act with the Grand Council, and in doing so, I beg to assure him that on my part there has been no violation of obligations taken or secrecy imposed. What I know, I know apart from any of the paraphernalia or ceremonies by which the initiated is bewildered or enlightened; and I used what facts I possess not as "An American" supposes, for the purpose of injuring the Order, but I trust for its permanent good—I seek not to destroy, but to build up. I doubt not that "An American," knowing all the transactions of the Grand Council, and the motives that prompted to those transactions, would conceive as hearty a disgust for those who ruled and would have ruined in that terrible conclave, as I entertain. That, could he see as others see, he would unite as heartily as they do in expelling from power the demagogues who have sought to use him for their advancement, and join heart and hand with us in the erection of a loftier temple, upon a firmer foundation, and of more equal proportions, wherein not only we, but the generations of Americans that are to come after us, might dwell.
UNITED FOREVER.

## FLORIDA ELECTION.

### *The State Election—The Result—Weather at Key West, &c.*

KEY WEST, Thursday, Oct. 12.

Our State Election came off on the 2d instant, for one Representative to Congress, one Senator for the district composed of Monroe and Dade Counties, one Assemblyman for Monroe County, and on the question of the removal or non removal of the State capitol.

The candidates for Congress were ex-Governor BROWN, Whig, and the present representative, A. E. MAXWELL, Democrat.

*For State Senator*—JAMES FILER, Democrat, merchant of this city; WM. MCCALL; and WM. SAUNDERS, Jr.

*For Assembly*—Dr. S. P. JONES and J. STICKNEY.

The following was the result:

*For Congress*—A. E. MAXWELL, Democrat, 76 majority.

*For Senate*—JAMES FILER, Democrat, 106 majority.

*For Assembly*—S. P. JONES, Whig, 114 majority.

There were but three votes polled here for removal of the State capitol.

In the adjoining County of Dade, there has been no legal election, owing to the want of county officers. The vote for Assemblyman resulted in a tie, and there is no Judge of Probate to give the casting vote.

Our weather for the last fortnight has been squally and boisterous, but we have so far escaped from the gale which some of the people on the island look for annually.

## MARINE NEWS.

### A Ship Abandoned—Deaths on Shipboard.

The packet-ship *Jacob A. Westervelt*, Capt. HOODLESS, from Liverpool, arrived at this port yesterday with 700 steerage passengers. She had 30 deaths during the passage.

On the 12th of October, while in lat. 44° 16', lon. 54°, she passed a dismasted vessel of about 500 or 600 tons burden, half clipper, painted black, with a house on the quarter-deck extending from aft forward of the mizzenmast. She had a billett-head built out like the St. Johns or Quebec vessels. There were no boats on board. She had a white monkey-rail on her port side entire. The bowsprit and jibboom were apparently good. The foremast had gone under the top, the mainmast close to the deck, and the mizzenmast about 15 or 20 feet above the house on deck. She appeared to have been very recently abandoned, and floated quite light. She could not have had much water in her.

### Collision.

The schooner *Greenses*, Capt. WHITE, four days from Richmond, arrived at this port yesterday. On the 19th instant, when passing the Highlands, during a gale then blowing, she ran into the bark *Como*, of Fall River, in ballast. The G. lost her foretopmast, stove in her larboard bulwark and broke the flues from the anchor. The C. received no damage.

### Indian Battle.

List of men of G Company, Sixth Infantry, killed in an engagement with the Sioux Indians, near Fort Laramie, on the 19th day of August, 1854:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut. John L. Grattan, | Private John Meyer, |
| Sergt. William F. Faver, | Private John McNulty, |
| Corporal Charles McNulty, | Private John Meldron, |
| Musician Henry A. Krappe, | Private Patrick Murley, |
| Musician Henry E. Lewis, | Private Walter Murray, |
| Private Anthony Boyle, | Private Patrick O'Rourke, |
| Private Charles Burkle, | Private Charles Platenius, |
| Private William Cameron, | Private Adolphe Plumhoff, |
| Private Michael Collins, | Private Stokely H. Rushing, |
| Private John Courtney, | Private Stanis. Saniowski, |
| Private John Cuddy, wounded on the 19th, and died on the 21st, | Private Edward Stevens, |
| | Private John Sweetman, |
| | Private William Whitford, |
| Private John Donohoe, | Private John Williams, |
| Private James Fitzpatrick, | Private Thomas Smith, |
| Private John Flinn, | Auguste Lucien, Post Interpreter. |
| Private David Hammill, | |

M. WALTHER, First Councillor to the Ministry of [illegible], has recently absconded, taking with him twelve thousand thalers, lodged in his hands as a trustee.

OHIO RIVER.—Accounts from Wheeling state the Ohio river to be rapidly rising, and an early resumption of navigation is confidently anticipated.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE

### By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

### Full Particulars Relative to the Discovery of the Remains of Sir John Franklin.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Oct. 21.

The *Herald* of this morning has the following:

"In our extra of yesterday evening, we informed the public that a rumor was current in town, that the remains of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and of his crew and their ships had been discovered. We immediately dispatched a special messenger to the Hudson Bay Company's House, at Lachine, and through the kindness of the Governor, Sir GEORGE SIMPSON, are enabled to lay before our readers the following outlines of a dispatch received by him yesterday from Dr. RAE."

"Dr. RAE has been absent on the coast since the first of the month of June, 1853, and returned to York Factory on the 28th August last, from whence he forwarded letters by express to Sir GEO. SIMPSON, *via* the Red River Settlement."

After briefly noticing the result of his own explorations, and the difficulties with which they had to contend, he proceeds to state that from the Esquimaux he had obtained certain information of the fate of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, who had been starved to death, after the loss of their ships, which were crushed in the ice, and while making their way south to the Great Fish River of Buck, near the outlet of which a party of whites died, leaving accounts of their sufferings in the mutilated corpses of some, which had evidently furnished food to their unfortunate companions.

This information, although not derived from the Esquimaux, who had communicated with the whites, and who found their remains, but from another band who obtained the details *viva voce*, may yet be relied on. No doubt is left of the truth of the report, as the natives had in their possession various articles of European manufacture, which had been in possession of the whites. Among these are several silver spoons, forks, etc., on one of which is engraved Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, K. C. B., while the others have crests and initials on them which identify the owners as having belonged to the ill-fated expedition. Drawings of some of these have been sent down.

This fearful tragedy must have occurred as long ago as the Spring of 1850.

The foregoing embraces all the particulars as yet known in this city.

### Conviction of Counterfeiters in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Oct. 21.

Two of the gang of counterfeiters on trial here, viz.: HURD, the engraver, and TREE, of Dunham, have been convicted of uttering counterfeit notes, and two others, WELLINGTON, an American, and GLEASON, of Dunham, have withdrawn their plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty. They have not yet been sentenced.

### Arrival of the Passengers and Cargo of the City of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 21.

The British propeller *Osprey*, with goods from the wreck of the *City of Philadelphia*, passed Cape May this morning, bound here.

The American steamer *Osprey*, with the passengers, passed Wilmington Creek at 10 o'clock this morning.

The steamer *Keystone State*, from Savannah, arrived this morning, reports: Passed in the Savannah River barks *Maria Norton*, of New-York, and *Ellen*, of Liverpool, bound up. Off Frying Pan Shoals passed bark *Sarah*, bound south. On Thursday night passed a steamship, supposed to be the *Alabama*.

The *Osprey* brings 165 of the passengers of the *City of Philadelphia*, and will return almost immediately to St. John's for the balance. She also brought 14 of the *Arctic's* crew and a few of the saved passengers, whose names have been given before.

She also has on board the metallic life-boat belonging to the *Arctic*, which was taken to *St. John's by the surviving passengers*.

Mr. GEIB, the purser of the *Arctic*, was landed at Holmes' Hole, from the *Osprey*, on Thursday.

### A Man Killed on the Columbia Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Oct. 22.

THOMAS BENTLEY was killed yesterday on the Columbia Railroad, below Parksbury, by being run over. He had been to bury his mother, and in returning he got upon the freight train and refused to pay the agent the fare, when a scuffle ensued between them, when he either fell or was pushed off the car; the wheels passing over him crushed both his legs, injuring him so severely that he died in less than an hour. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was, that he came to his death by being thrown from the train, and that the agent is unknown.

### A Committee of the Boston City Councils on a Visit to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Oct. 22.

The Committee of the Boston City Councils arrived here yesterday on a visit to our Insane and other public institutions. To-day they are visiting the House of Refuge, accompanied by a Committee of the Councils of this city.

### The Proposed Annexation of Charlestown to Boston—The Cholera at Sea.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 21.

The opinion of the full bench of the Supreme Court, was *delivered to-day, declaring* that the Act of the Legislature, annexing Charlestown to Boston, which Act has been accepted by the voters of both Courts, is unconstitutional and void.

The Anti Annexationists in Charlestown are celebrating the decision of the Judges by fireworks, salutes and torch-light processions.

The British brig *Ann*, from St. John's, N. F., for Boston, was spoken at sea, a few days after leaving port, with the cholera on board. She had a large number of passengers, many of whom are said to be survivors of the wrecked steamer *City of Philadelphia*.

### Congressional Nominations.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 21.

The Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District have nominated WM. PARMENTER, of Cambridge, as their candidate.

In the Third District, the Democrats have nominated EDWARD AVERY, of Quincy, for Congress.

### Cholera at Sea.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 21.

The British brig *Ann*, from St. John, N. F., for Boston, was spoken at sea a few days after leaving port, with the cholera on board. She had a large number of passengers, many of whom are said to be survivors of the wrecked steamer *City of Philadelphia*.

### Yellow Fever, &c.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Oct. 20.

There was only one death from yellow fever in this city to-day.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 20.

The weather keeps quite cool, and there is now but little sickness here. Many of our citizens are returning.

The steamship *Empire City* sailed to-day for New-York, *via* Havana.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 21.

We have no mail this morning south of Savannah.

The number of interments at Savannah during the past week was 26, including 18 from yellow fever.

On Thursday, at Charleston, there were three deaths from the fever, and at Augusta four.

A white frost had occurred at Charleston.

### Progress of Yellow Fever at the South—Public Debt, &c.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 22.

The Southern Mail as late as due, has been received, and brings no New-Orleans papers of Monday.

We learn from them that the yellow fever shows no signs of abatement in New-Orleans.

At Augusta, on Thursday, there were four deaths, and twenty-three new cases were reported.

At Charleston, although the weather is cool, the epidemic still continues.

The fever is also raging dreadfully in Montgomery, (Ala.;) one hundred and thirty cases are under treatment.

At Savannah, on Thursday, there was but one death.

The redemption of the public debt last week in Savannah amounted to $41,154.

### Special Election in Wilmington, N. C.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 21.

In the Wilmington District, (N. C.,) at a special election, Mr. MCMILLAN was chosen as representative, over the regular nominated candidate.

A convict named HAMILTON, in the Marion District, S. C., attempted to escape from jail on Sunday last, and killed a man named GIBSON, who was endeavoring to rearrest him.

### Jailer Killed by a Convict.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 21.

A convict, named HAMILTON, in the Marion District, South Carolina, attempted to escape from jail on Sunday last, and killed a man named GIBSON, who attempted to rearrest him.

### Fire and Loss of Life.

WATERVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 21.

In the town of Marshall, at about 9 o'clock last night, a fire was discovered in the house of a Mr. OLIVER, an Englishman, by a man passing by, who immediately broke through a window in the house, and rescued a child about four years old. Other persons soon coming to his assistance, the flames were subdued. The child states that the fire originated from a match which his grandmother, Mrs. OLIVER, an old and infirm woman, was lighting, her clothes taking fire, causing her death before medical assistance could be obtained.

### A Catholic Church Difficulty.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 21.

A difficulty has existed between the trustees of the Catholic Church in Newport, Ky., and the Bishop, growing out of the latter having a school-house built on a church lot without the consent of the *former*. The trustees applied for an injunction, which was granted to-day by the Court, the Judge deciding that the Bishop had a right to appoint the trustees for the Church, and to use the ground for Church purposes only.

### Clock Factory and Brass Foundry Burnt.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Oct. 21.

The Kennedy Clock Factory, at Southington, in this county, was burnt yesterday. Loss, $30,000. Insurance, $15,000.

The Langdon Brass Foundry, at Plainville, also in this county, was destroyed on the same day. Loss, $6,000.

### Congressional and Assembly Nominations.

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 21.

The Whigs of this District nominated SAMUEL DICKSON for Congress. The National Democrats of Albany County nominated for Assembly WALTER BURTON, Second District; JAMES J. JOHNSON, of the *Argus*, Third District; JAMES D. WASSON, Fourth District.

### Later from Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 21.

A Texas letter of the 16th, states that the fever is declining at Brownsville, and confirms the reported defeat of the revolutionists, who were driven from Mexico, across the Rio Grande.

### Fatal Railroad Accident.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Oct. 21.

The train from Boston to-day, ran over a girl of about 15 years of age, half a mile from the depot here, killing her instantly. We have not ascertained her name.

### The Yellow Fever at Montgomery, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, Oct. 21.

The yellow fever here is very malignant in its character. There were ten deaths to-day, and although the weather is cool there appears to be no abatement of the disease.

### Monroe County Whig Convention.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, Oct. 21.

At the Whig Convention held in this city to-day, DAVIS CARPENTER was with great unanimity nominated for Congress.

### Arrival of the Steamship Florida.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Oct. 21.

The steamship *Florida* arrived at her wharf to-day, in 50 hours from New York, with passengers and crew all well.

### Death of Job S. Olin.

TROY, Saturday, Oct. 21.

JOB S. OLIN, Ex-Recorder of this city, and an influential member of the Bar, died here this morning.

### "Deaths from Ignorance."

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

DEAR SIR: On reading an article in your paper of this morning, under the above heading, I was rather astonished to see that you were not posted up in your usual manner in regard to the existing laws of New-York City, in relation to the dispensing of medicines. I would therefore inform you that there is such a law, a copy of which I enclose. It was mainly brought about by the exertion of the "College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York," an institution established for the education of "Apothecaries," and it is only by undergoing an examination and graduating at this College, that a person has any legal right to engage in the business of an apothecary. The law has been a law for sometime, according to act of the Legislature, but like nearly all the other laws of the City, it remains "*a dead letter*." It rests, therefore, with the people to have competent persons to dispense their medicines. They have an institution for the education of such persons. They have a law for the prevention of any but competent persons engaging in the business under punishment by fine; and what more do they want? If they do not see that law is put in force, they must be the sufferers.

I would also mention that the responsibility of the "Apothecary" is very great, even greater than the "Physician" himself. For as the medicine goes out of the hands of the former directly into the mouth of the patient, there is no check upon any oversight or mistake that is likely to occur in the preparing of it until the dreadful deed is done. Whereas, if the physician has made an error in writing his prescription, it is always detected by the competent apothecary and corrected accordingly. This I know by experience, as it has happened to my own knowledge a great many times, and if such had got into the hands of an inexperienced apothecary, and dispensed according to the physicians directions, the result would have been death to the patient. I make these remarks in order that you may see the necessity of the law being put in to practice. I remain, yours, respectfully,

AN APOTHECARY,
and a Graduate of the above College.

FRIDAY, Oct. 13, 1854.

DEATH OF ARTEMAS SIMONDS.—We regret to record the death of ARTEMAS SIMONDS, Esq., at Roxbury, on Sunday night. The Boston *Transcript* says: Mr. SIMONDS was, for more than twenty years, connected with the Direction of the House of Industry and Reformation of this city. For many years he has been Secretary of the Howard Benevolent Society, and one of its most efficient almoners. He was Treasurer of the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism. Upon the establishment of the office of City Registrar in [illegible], Mr. SIMONDS was elected to that important station, and was unanimously re-elected each year, till his resignation, which took place last Spring. Mr. SIMONDS was a native of Fitchburg, Mass., to which place his remains will be taken for interment.

## LATER FROM MEXICO.

### Conspiracies and Plots—Mr. Gadsden in Trouble.

*From the N. O. Bee, Oct. 14.*

The steamship *Orizaba*, arrived yesterday morning, having left Vera Cruz on the 10th inst. The *Orizaba* was detained by a heavy norther. By this arrival we have received files of papers from Vera Cruz to the 9th, and from the city of Mexico to the 5th inst. The following letter from our attentive correspondent will be read with interest:

*Correspondence of the Bee.*

MEXICO, Monday, Oct. 2, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS: There is little stirring at present, but grave events are looming in the future. Such is, in a word, an epitome of our political condition. In my last letter I stated that the seven millions of the Mesilla treaty had been expended to the last dollar. This almost incredible fact is now fully confirmed. The treasury presents a huge vacuum, and the means of filling it are so difficult that Mr. OLOZAGARRE, Minister of Finance, has resigned his office in despair. I do not know if his resignation has been accepted, or when his successor will be appointed. The seven millions have disappeared without the slightest benefit to the country; the currency has not been expanded to the value of an obulus. Business is exceedingly languid and money scarce. The whole amount went into the hands of half a dozen stock jobbers. It is said that the $600,000 sent by H. S. E., in the last conducta, was a slice of the Mesilla purchase money. I think this is more than probable.

Of the actual state of the revolution we know little. Rumors prevail by the thousand, but nothing positive is ascertained. It was said that Gen. ANDRADE, who had been sent by the Government against the insurgents of Michoacan, was besieged in Hoetantl, captured, and shot by the hand of the widow of GORDIANO GUZMAN; but the report has been proved false. ANDRADE is at this moment in Morelia, in perfect safety. It is said likewise, that after the first unsuccessful attempt, the insurgents of Tamaulipas again besieged Monterey, took prisoner and shot AMPUDIA of head-in-oil-boiling memory, but this too is contradicted.

If I have been well informed, the rebels of the Sierra Madre, either from want of provisions, or some other motive, have concentrated at Camargo, and are awaiting succors from the opposite side of the Rio Grande. Another story in circulation is that Gen. YANEZ had pronounced at Guaymas, had left that town and had arrived at Tepic. There is no truth in this report. On the 14th, YANEZ was still at Guaymas and had not pronounced. News from Tepic to the end of Sept., completely belies this absurd invention.

But although these bruits are unfounded, it is absolutely certain that the revolution is spreading and assuming a formidable aspect. Movements are being skillfully conducted in the very heart of the capital which may, ere long, bring about an explosion. The conspirators rely upon the defection of the garrison. The Ministry are in consternation at the prospect. SANTA ANNA himself has lost confidence in his Cabinet. Recently he had an altercation with BONILLA, who, it is thought, cannot possibly retain his place.

The entire ministry must soon give way, and this is considered so inevitable, that speculation is busy with the names of their successors. It is, however, very doubtful whether any of the persons spoken of will accept the dangerous inheritance consigned to them by the follies of their predecessors. Their first and formal demand would be a complete change in the policy of the Administration, and an effort to direct, instead of vainly seeking to quell the impending revolution. Would SANTA ANNA consent to this? I doubt it decidedly.

The Conservatives have been tried and condemned. Their retention of power is hereafter impossible. They can be replaced by a liberal administration only through a complete reaction of the Government. The position of affairs is so grave that SANTA ANNA thinks the game lost, and talks seriously of retiring to the Hacienda at Encerro, which would be the certain preliminary to his flight from the Republic. His departure would be considered tantamount to an abandonment of the Supreme Power, and the day succeeding such an event would witness a revolution in the city of Mexico.

The disposition of SANTA ANNA to return to Turbaco has produced quite a domestic quarrel. Madame, his wife, vows she will never consent again to leave the country, nor have all his blandishments and caresses induced her to revoke her decision. According to the Mexican law, a wife is not bound to follow her spouse beyond the frontier, and if Madame SANTA ANNA persists, H. S. H. must consent to remain, or to depart unsoothed by the presence of the companion of his fortunes. This is the current gossip, and is generally believed.

The Mexican Government is just now on terms of marked coldness with the entire diplomatic body, and particularly with your, or rather our Minister, Mr. GADSDEN.

The cause of this difficulty is a question of etiquette, unskilfully aggravated by SANTA ANNA and his Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is not worth while entering into minute details. Suffice it, that a grand ball having been announced to take place on the 27th ult., at the hall of the Exchange, his Excellency expressed his desire to *appear in uniform*, and a circular was transmitted to the several diplomatic representatives, requesting them to wear their full costume.

The Foreign Ministers declined the request, alleging that the ball was a private one, and did not present an official character, and that their appearance in uniform was, therefore, neither obligatory nor agreeable. Great excitement followed. The President swore he would not attend the ball. The public functionaries and employés were forbidden to go; and, in short, the ball was not given, but in its stead there was a soirée dansante, such as usually takes place, and where uniforms are never worn.

The other difficulty which concerns Mr. GADSDEN alone, is somewhat more serious. You will perceive by the papers that on the occasion of the *fetes* of the 27th ult., a decree was issued commanding a general illumination, under penalty of a heavy fine. This was a most tyrannical order. As no exception was made in favor of foreigners, Mr. GADSDEN beheld in this decree a slight cast upon the dignity and prerogatives of his countrymen. Consequently he addressed them a circular, in which he stated that they were not bound by the decree of the Government, and might illuminate their houses or not, as they should think best.

Not content with this semi-official protest, Mr. GADSDEN wrote to BONILLA, informing him of what he had done, and on the day of the *fete* the American Minister neither illuminated his dwelling nor displayed his country's flag.

Mr. BONILLA replied to Mr. GADSDEN in a sharp note, in which, I am told, he considered the communication of Mr. G. as offensive and insulting. Here matters stand. All that is positively known is, that SANTA ANNA and his Cabinet are excessively irritated at the conduct of Mr. GADSDEN.

Yours, truly, * * *

Our files of papers contain some interesting items. The cholera is raging in the town of Huejutla.

The French prisoners taken at Guaymas, arrived at Mexico on the 30th ult. On the 2d inst., they were despatched to Perote, which is temporarily assigned as their residence. Their presence in the Capital created much sympathy, and liberal subscriptions were made in their behalf.

On the 10th ult., the insurgents of the South evacuated Ayutla—an important point, the occupation of which is considered indispensable by the Government. The *Trait D'Union* does not confirm the accounts from Acapulco, which states that the rebels had left Ayutla to proceed towards the city of Mexico.

The *Comercio de Tampico*, of the 20th ult., states that a band of rebels had been pursued and routed by MARINO FAULIN. Their leader—a curate, was made prisoner, and two others were killed.

SANTA ANNA has gone to Tacubaya for the benefit of his health, impaired by the cares of State.

The 27th ult., the anniversary of the triumphal entrance of ITURBIDE and his army into the Capital, was celebrated with with great *eclat* by the Mexicans.

The battalion of Tacubaya is commanded by Spanish officers. The privates, who are Mexicans, were indignant at being subjected to the orders of foreigners, and entered into a conspiracy to resist their officers. The plot was, however, discovered, and several of the ring-leaders imprisoned.

A decree has been issued prohibiting, under severe penalties, the introduction into the Republic of foreign newspapers which contain attacks upon the Government. The *Chronica* of New-York is specially interdicted, and every copy in circulation is ordered to be burnt.

General LA VEGA, accused of being an accomplice of RAOUSSET, was arrested and taken to Mazatlan. Having been liberated on parole, he fled, and at the last accounts had not been retaken.

There appears to be no doubt that on the 11th ultimo, Monterey was attacked by a body of 700 insurgents, who, after vainly endeavoring during a protracted engagement, to capture the fortress, were repulsed at all points, and forced to retreat.

UNTIMELY MIRTH.—It is almost as hard to extract mirth from incidents connected with the epidemic as it is, according to the proverb, to draw sunbeams from a cucumber. Some practical joke, *bordering close* on the grave, was played off last Tuesday on the arrival of the *Florida*, which threw the eye-witnesses into "fits"—one portion from laughter, the other, the most interested, from affright. As the passengers, one by one, came down the gangway, they were stopped by a wag of a fellow, who, with pencil in hand, proceeded to measure them for their coffins, with the simple inquiry, "*whether they would have them made of pine or mahogany*."—*Savannah Morning News, Oct. 19.*

## FROM HAVANA.

**Organization of the New Government—The Island Quiet, &c.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

HAVANA, Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1854.

I have given the details of the new organization as far as practicable in my letters with the consuls [illegible]. Yesterday being the birth-day of the Queen, was celebrated with the usual demonstrations and salutes at morning, noon and sunset, with a levee at meridian, in the saloons of the Palace, which was taken advantage of by all having the entree, who had not paid their respects to the rising sun of Cuba. The reception rooms at the Palace were thrown open last evening and filled by the élite of our society,—the honors, as usual, most gracefully administered by the polished lady of the Captain-General.

Orders for organization of the "Board of Public Works" were issued on the 7th inst., also for reconstruction of the "Patron Society," "Junta de Fomento," with specifications of their supervisionary duties. This Society formerly had charge of this branch of the public service in administrative details, for plans, specifications and estimates, which now devolves upon the new Board, together with the actual disbursements. For the first and the last, the approval of the "Royal Junta de Fomento" still remaining necessary, for the better assurance that the public necessities and interests will be subserved, and that the public moneys appropriated will be faithfully disbursed. An intermediate consultive Board is also organized, to be composed of citizens drawn from the different branches of our industry, that a fair representation of all interests may obtain for due consideration of the Superior Society and the Board. A circular of the Captain-General is published, with the decrees setting forth his views, and calling upon his subordinate chiefs of the two departments of Cuba to give their aid, with intelligent and active attention, to the public wants in their districts, where subordinate Boards of assimilating character are authorized. The reading is all well, and will be found in *Journal* issue of the 10th, herewith handed you.

The steamer *Texas*, from Tampico and Vera Cruz, arrived on the evening of the 9th, and I have received private letters from parties well informed and in position to be relied upon, "that the Government troops recently succeeded in ejecting the insurgent forces from the city of Victoria; that from thence they proceeded to the States of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, having fought a desperate battle at Monterey, (about the 6th of September,) which was near giving that city into the power of the rebels." "It is ascertained here that SANTA ANNA has got rid of his seven millions, and that his financial affairs are in a worse condition than ever they were before the receipt of the Mesilla funds." "I presume our Minister will have an opportunity of making another purchase ere long, should there be any public necessity for it." The details represent that no payments are made for supplies and munitions for military movements, or for subsistence of the national soldiery, and that they are far in arrears with all branches of the public service—the city of Mexico making but a partial exception to the rule. The public correspondence, after passage through the censorship, may be in time to notice in this communication, which you may have derived more directly,—of which I cannot know,—and give in conformity with instructions.

The following seem to be resolved into facts, as much so, as intangible public sentiment will permit. The Catalans, and all the Old Spain Spaniards who have been more or less implicated or interested in the slave traffic, and who were the first to give impulse and motion to the late flood of feast and festival, have taken the back track and are breathing the anathemas that they dare not utter in the very face of their own demonstration, the rubbish of which is not yet cleared away. The political sentiment of the Creoles remains opposed to General CONCHA;—and the whole community are opposed to the jangle of the Queen's name, with things over which she has no power or control;—and at the Levee yesterday, if the vote could have been taken among the stars and ribbons, she and Royalty would have been voted out by a large majority. The first spade full of earth was shaken from the glacis of our ramparts on the morning of the 9th, preparatory to razing the walls of the *ancient* city of Havana. The particular friends of General CONCHA have been duly advised, that he will "in no way countenance the introduction of Africans into Cuba, and, without *regard to position*, he will punish where he finds the guilty parties." The war steamer *Santa Anna*, under United States flag, entered this port yesterday morning at 7½ o'clock, under the command of Captain POWERS, with eleven passengers, looking for fuel, water, cigars and "*dulces*." The British West India Mail steamer *Texas*, with Southampton, Ireland, and South American mails, left last evening for St. Thomas. In the evening bulletin, from the office of the Gazette of the Government, 10th, I find, after the usual heading—"For the purpose giving due compliance to the Royal Decree of August 17, in relation to the new organization of the Royal *Junta de Fomento*, and in virtue of the authority conceded to me by article 10th of the same, I have deemed it proper to nominate as Counsellors of the Royal Junta de Fomento, representing the industry and profession, the following gentlemen: DON GONZALO ALFONSO, President of the Railroads of this city, and planter; DON RAMON SAN PELAYO, Member of the Directory of the same, and merchant; DON BARTOLOMÉ MITJAVS, merchant; DON RAMON ZAMBRANA, Doctor of Medicine and Surgery, and Professor of the College of San Carlos; and DON ANTONIO BACHILLERY MORALES, Doctor of Civil Law, and Professor of the Royal Literary University of this city. Havana, Oct. 9, 1854." CONCHA."

"Which is published by order of His Excellency.

"(Signed) FRANCISCO ALBEARS."

The steamer *Falcon*, GRAY, left for Aspinwall last evening with a few California emigrants. The *Empire City* took to *New-Orleans*, (9th,) ninety returning passengers, all looking rusty, but having that which does not rust, on the strength of which they will want and dress when they get home, I presume. We have no digest from this press of the Mexican news, per *Texas*. I hand you the usual files to date, and remain as ever, OCCATOR.

### A Track Proposed for Ocean Steamers.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

Much has been said and written, and various plans have been proposed to lessen the dangers of ocean steam navigation, since the occurrence of the awful calamity which lately befel the *Arctic*; no one, to my knowledge, has offered the following plan—it is presented for the consideration of owners and commanders of steamers, as well as those interested in promoting the safety of steamships, as well as other vessels, with which they are liable to come into collision.

It is known that certain courses are steered by steamers bound to England, in order to shorten the distance as much as possible, and that the first course taken is from Sandy Hook to a point which clears the South shoal of *Nantucket*; from thence, the course is varied so as to pass near Cape Race, Newfoundland; thence again it is shaped for the entrance of St. George's Channel, passing near Cape Clear, Ireland; thence, up the Channel towards Liverpool.

The same line is now followed on returning from Europe, and that the exact line is kept very nearly is proved by the fact that each steamer usually reports passing one or more steamers bound in the opposite direction. It, therefore, being taken for granted that steamers can and do keep a certain line, other sailing vessels cannot do so—*it is proposed*:

That a line shall be laid down, or a course marked on the chart of the Atlantic ocean, which may be called the *true steamer's line*, reaching from New-York to England, and which, of course, would be nearly the line now used, except that it may be necessary to fix it ten miles further to the right, for the purpose of giving more room in passing Nantucket Shoals or Cape Race.

That there should be drawn two other lines, parallel to the first, or center line, one on each side of it, and each at the distance of ten miles from the center line, forming a space, or belt, twenty miles wide, to be known as the steamers' highway to and from Europe. This highway being divided by the center line, the steamers bound to Europe would keep midway of their track, which would leave steamers when passing each other ten miles apart, if each keep in the middle of her track or pathway.

The steamers bound to America would of course take the track on the north of the centre line, and keep midway of their track, which would leave steamers when passing each other ten miles apart, if each keep in the middle of her track or pathway.

Steamers from Boston, Halifax, Quebec or Philadelphia, bound to Europe, would come in at certain points, as branch railroads come into the main trunk, and steamers bound to the British Channel, would leave at a certain point for that purpose.

Returning from Europe they would of course come into the main track, and also leave it, at the proper fixed points, according to their destination.

If this plan should be adopted and made public to all the world, merchant vessels would in a great degree be able to avoid the steamer tracks, and would no doubt generally do so for their own safety; but if compelled to enter the limits of the track at any time, as they occasionally would be forced to do by head winds, they could tack ship and pass out on the same side, or if impossible to do so, they could cross the whole track, or highway, (20 miles wide) and leave it on the other side, and whenever obliged to cross at all, they should do so as quickly as possible, and choose the day time, or clear weather at night, when in their power to do so.

This arrangement, if adopted and properly carried into effect, which no doubt could be done, would most certainly very much reduce the danger of collision. D. S. C.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 20, 1854.

### One of the Lost.

Among the number who took passage on board the *Arctic*, and of whom no tidings have been received, was MR. CHARLES A. SCHEIBLER, (erroneously reported N. SCHEIBLER, in the published list of passengers,) senior, of the firm of SCHEIBLER, FABER & PERKINS, metal brokers of this City. Mr. SCHEIBLER was a German by birth, and came to this country when quite young, without friends, without much knowledge of our language, and with little money; but possessing an extraordinary activity and energy of character, he soon found a situation as clerk in one of the business houses of the City, and leaving no opportunity unimproved, he in a very short time acquired such a comprehensive knowledge of business, in most of its branches, that while yet not twenty years of age he conceived the idea of commencing business on his own account, and his success shows that his confidence in his own powers was not over estimated.

Closely as he applied himself to business, he still found leisure to cultivate a natural fondness for elegant literature and art, and his varied knowledge and acquirements, joined to a gentle and sociable disposition, endeared him to many private friends, and his loss will be deeply deplored, not only by the business community, but by those who have known him in the quieter walks of life.

If any of the survivors should be able to give any information about him, it will be gratefully received at No. 8 Carroll-place, Brooklyn, or at No. 104 Pearl-street, New-York. P.

### Reminiscence—Wreck on Lake Champlain.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

SIR: It may be interesting at this moment of general inquiry as to *what shall be done*, to recall the circumstances which attended a catastrophe upon Lake Champlain many years ago, in the burning of a steamboat well laden with passengers, and of which "Young SHERMAN" was Captain. The fire spread at once with terrific rapidity, when some of the passengers made a rush at the boats. The crew, however, were either too sensible of their duty, or knew their master too well, to manifest any insubordination. To restrain the passengers, SHERMAN seized his pistols, and said to them in a calm but determined manner, that "he would shoot down the first man that disobeyed his orders." This decisive course was the means of saving all, except a few who had jumped overboard. The captain and the crew were the last to leave the vessel; and the former, and a part at least of the latter, were saved upon floating furniture. They were far away from land, between Burlington and Plattsburg. Such are the facts, and your readers can apply them for themselves.

Yours, &c., LUX IN LUCE.

### Life Boats and Death Boats—Staten Island Ferry.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

The recent awful calamity to the steamship *Arctic*, while it clothes our City in mourning, has also been fruitful in suggestions of means of averting similar disasters; and while I will not attempt to show how the passengers on that ill-fated ship *could* or *should* have been *saved*, I find a duty nearer home, and ask you as conductors of the Press to aid me by the simple announcement of the *Law*—a sure and efficient safeguard, if properly enforced.

Thirteen times during *every twenty-four hours*, save Sunday, when the trips are less frequent, but the number of *passengers generally increased*, do the steamboats *Huguenot*, *Staten Islander*, *Sylph*, and *Columbus*, or some *one or more of them*, ply, and conveying passengers and merchandise between this City and *the north shore of Staten* Island; and apart from any law upon the subject, we have a right by the common law of humanity and the obligations imposed upon common carriers of passengers, *for some assurance of safety* in case these *splendid vessels* meet with an accident. *Commuters*, and there are over 100 on our side of the Island, pay $30 *a year*; *other passengers*, and there are often 200 to 300 carried at a single trip, pay 12½ cents, and *children* half-price, though Mr. VANDERBILT carried the children between the landings on the Island *for nothing*. *We have a right*, I say, to at least ordinary means of safety. We have also a right to ordinary accommodations and comfort. We have a right to be *kept dry*, as well as merchandise—instead of a shower-bath, whenever it rains, streaming *through the ceiling of* the cabin. We have a right of free access to the *luxurious cabin*, instead of being *locked out* on the forward deck, full half an hour, in company with cattle, wagons, etc., while the fare is collected. We have a right to some immunity *from a hundred* annoyances from bad boats, slow boats, and dirty boats;—but, above all, we have a right to *life boats* and *life preservers*. I have not been able to discover a *single life boat* on any of these *splendid* steamers; though I believe on one of these steamers there are or *were two life preservers*—hung up, one on each side of the forward deck. The boats are *notoriously* old, and *accidents frequent*. The *Huguenot* is now laid up with a weakness in her boiler, having on Sunday *met with an accident, which, I am told*, was caused by insufficiency of *water* in the boiler. A few months since, this same boat *ran into*, and *sunk or* disabled a *schooner*, and had her own guard torn off to the wheel-house. The season *of fogs* is *near*, and the danger of collisions increases daily. The people of our Island are part and parcel of New-York. *Lives are valuable* to the community, and as many in number as those lost on the *Arctic* are daily endangered on these boats. *If a word of advice* is not sufficient, then we must enforce the *penalties* of the *Steamboat Act of 1852*, $500 *for every violation of the law*. If the law be not enforced, or if the owners of these boats do not provide necessary life boats and life preservers, the readers of the TIMES may soon be startled by *another appalling steamboat disaster*.

STATEN ISLAND.

### To the Friends of Temperance.

SATURDAY, Oct. 21, 1854.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

DEAR SIR: In Saturday's paper you announce the nomination of JAMES W. BARKER for Mayor, by the *American* party,—you failed to notify the Temperance community (I presume by oversight,) that MR. BARKER is nominated also as the Temperance candidate, and is a *practical* Temperance man, and has been publicly identified with the movement for many years, and has contributed largely to its advancement.

I believe MR. BARKER is the only candidate yet nominated for Mayor who is known to be fully favorable to the Temperance question; and having been regularly nominated by the City Temperance Alliance, I sincerely hope that he may receive the undivided support of all who labor and wish for the final triumph of the principle of prohibition.

As a well known friend of Temperance, you will oblige me by inserting this, that Temperance men may know who the right candidate for Mayor is.

ISAAC A. OLAVER.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

### City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 14th day of October to the 21st day of October, 1854. Men, 90; women, 80; boys, 135; girls, 132. Total, 447.

DISEASES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abscess of lungs | 2 | Debility, infantile | 7 | Liver, derangement of | 1 |
| Abscess of knee | 1 | Debility, adult | 3 | Lungs, disease of | 1 |
| Aneurism | 1 | Delirium Trem's | 1 | Malformat'n, infantile | 1 |
| Aneurism of Aorta | 1 | Diarrhœa | 23 | Marasmus, infantile | 25 |
| Apoplexy | 9 | Dropsy | 7 | Marasmus adult | [illegible] |
| Asthma | 3 | Dropsy in head | 10 | Measles | [illegible] |
| Atrophia | 7 | Dropsy in chest | 1 | Mortification of the lungs | 1 |
| Angina Pectoris | 3 | Drowned | 1 | Mumps | 1 |
| Brights, disease of kidneys | 2 | Dysentery | 21 | Old age | 1 |
| Bleeding from womb | 1 | Enlargement of the Heart | 1 | Palsy | [illegible] |
| Bleeding from Lungs | 1 | Epilepsy | 1 | Premature birth | 1 |
| Burned or scalded | 2 | Erysipelas | 1 | Pleurisy | 1 |
| Bronchitis | 6 | Fracture of the spine | 1 | Parturition, difficult | 1 |
| Cancer of womb | 1 | Fracture of the skull | 2 | Retention of Urine | 1 |
| Cancer of throat | 1 | Fever | 3 | Scrofula | 1 |
| Casualties, by falls | 5 | Fever, bilious | 1 | Small Pox | 1 |
| Casualties, by Railroad | 1 | Fever, puerperal | 2 | Sprue | 1 |
| Cholera | 22 | Fever, scarlet | 7 | Still-born | 29 |
| Cholera Infant. | 10 | Fever, typhoid | 5 | Suicide by hanging | 1 |
| Cholera Morbus | 2 | Fever, typhus | 9 | Soft'ng of stom. | 1 |
| Consumption | 43 | Fever, cong. | 1 | Teething | 4 |
| Convulsions, infantile | 36 | Heart, disease of | 4 | Tumor, malignant | 1 |
| Convulsions, adult | 1 | Hooping Cough | 6 | Tumor of the abdomen | 1 |
| Convulsions, puerperal | 1 | Inanition | 1 | Ulcerat'n of intestines | 1 |
| Croup | 9 | Influenza | 1 | Ulceration of spine | 1 |
| Comp'n of brain | 1 | Inflam. of brain | 9 | Unknown | 1 |
| Cong. of brain | 3 | Inflam. of bowels | 9 | Worms | 1 |
| Cong. of lungs | 6 | Inflam. of lungs | 16 | | |
| Cong. of kidneys and bowels | 1 | Inflam. of stom. | 1 | | |
| Cirrhosis of liver | 2 | Inflam. of throat | 2 | | |
| | | Inflam. of liver | 1 | | |
| | | Inflam. of spine | 1 | | |
| | | Jaundice | 1 | | |
| | | Killed or murdered by shooting | 1 | | |
| | | Liver, disease of | 3 | Total | 447 |

| Wards. | | Wards. | | Wards. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | 13 | IX | 36 | XVII | 29 |
| II | 1 | X | 12 | XVIII | 35 |
| III | 1 | XI | 30 | XIX | 10 |
| IV | 16 | XII | 42 | XX | 30 |
| V | 17 | XIII | 15 | XXI | 36 |
| VI | 27 | XIV | 19 | XXII | 25 |
| VII | 24 | XV | 15 | | |
| VIII | 15 | XVI | 30 | Total | 447 |

AGES—Under 1 year, 134; 1 to 2 years, 66; 2 to 5, 42; 5 to 10, 17; 10 to 20, 16; 20 to 30, 38; 30 to 40, 47; 40 to 50, 28; 50 to 60, 26; 60 to 70, 16; 70 to 80, 10; 80 to 90, 4; 90 to 100, 1. Total, 447.

PLACES OF NATIVITY—United States, 281; Ireland, 84; England, 13; Scotland, 5; Wales 3; Germany, 46; France, 2; Holland, 1; Spain, 1; Italy, 1; Prussia, 3; West Indies, 1; Africa, 1; Portugal, 1; Poland, 1; at sea, 1; Unknown, 3. Total, 447.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—Hospital, Bellevue, 5; Ward's Island, 23; Randall's Island, 1; Mott-street Hospital, 1; St. Vincent's Hospital, 2; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, 2; City Hospital, 10; Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, 1; Colored Home Hospital, 1; Colored Orphan Asylum, 1; Colored persons, 7.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1854.

### THE CITY REGISTER.

**Alleged Defalcation of Garret Dyckman.**

*Investigation before Judge Ingraham.*

The investigation in relation to the alleged official misconduct of Garret Dyckman, Register of the City and County of New-York, was resumed on Saturday, before Hon. Daniel T. Ingraham, first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Lorenzo B. Shepard, Esq., District Attorney, appeared on behalf of the City, and Charles H. Glover, Esq., for Mr. Dyckman. The first witness called was Isaac Fitz, who was cross-examined on behalf of the Register by Mr. Glover. The witness stated that he wished to correct a statement made by him on his direct examination as regards the net amount received per page for engrossing the records. He stated that by saying $1 per page, he meant to be understood that it was the gross amount of receipts, not the profit accruing to the Register, who received but half of that amount.

*By Mr. Glover*—How did you ascertain that fact? A.—From an examination of the receipts for recording fees, and an inspection of the records.

Q.—How do you ascertain the amount of receipts? A.—From the transcripts of accounts filed in the Comptroller's Office.

Q.—What do you mean by an examination of the records? A.—I mean the records in the Register's Office.

Q.—Did you make that examination? A.—I did.

Q.—How did you make it? A.—By a personal examination of all the records made by Mr. Dyckman.

Q.—Did you count the pages? A.—I counted the pages in every book in which Mr. Dyckman had made any entry, during his term and two years of his predecessor; it appears in exhibit A.

Q.—How did you obtain the amount of fees from Jan. 1, 1852, to July 21, 1852? A.—From the files in the Comptroller's office and the receipt of the Chamberlain for the payment of money by the Register; the receipts being given in duplicate, one of which is filed in the Comptroller's office.

Q.—Do the receipts correspond with the transcripts of accounts filed by the Register in the Comptroller's office? A.—They do.

Q.—What do you understand to be the meaning of the various entries testified to by you in your direct examination as being moneys received from A. Reed, Collector, &c.? A.—The Collector in the Register's office is the person who carries out the various papers, and returns to the office the fees received for recording; no such returns appear on any previous transcripts filed in the Comptroller's office; on the face of them they would appear as entries for which no account could be furnished, and that the Collector had paid the Register money for which he had no account of papers.

Q.—Does the Register receive money for any other services except searching and recording? A.—Not to my knowledge, during my connection with the office.

Q.—What are the grantee books of which you spoke in your direct examination? A.—They are books in which all the papers are entered in alphabetical order, under the name of the grantee or mortgagee.

Q.—Whose duty is it to keep these books? A.—The Deputy Register; if these books are properly kept, every paper can be accounted for, and the time of delivery, whether delivered from the office or by the Collector; during my connection with the office such books were always kept.

Q.—Were they always kept by the Deputy Register? A.—I think they were, in all cases.

R.—In what capacity have you been employed in the Register's office? A.—As Recording Clerk and Searcher; when I commenced I was Recording Clerk, afterwards a Searcher; in 1831, 1832 and part of 1833, under Mr. Gilbert Coutant, I was a Recording Clerk; also, in the years 1837, 1838, and 1839, under James Gulick, and was not a Recording Clerk at any other time.

Q.—How much were the Recording Clerks paid while you served in that capacity? A.—Five cents a folio.

Q.—How were you paid? A.—Each clerk kept his own account in a private book, and at the expiration of every month received his money from the Comptroller on the presentation of the proper affidavits; this was while the fees belonged to the County; the fees did not belong to the County while I was Recording Clerk, the fees however were the same.

Q.—In what mode did you obtain your money while you was Recording Clerk? A.—In the same manner, with the exception that I received my compensation from the Register; no affidavit was made at that time; my own statement was taken.

Q.—You say you were paid 5 cents a folio while you were Recording Clerk; how did you ascertain the number of folios in each paper which you copied? A.—The papers were paid when left for record—the fees on them were estimated by the Deputy Register, and on the unpaid papers; the fees were made up from the Record after engrossing.

Q.—Did you count the words? A. In some cases the folios were counted, but generally made up from the pages after they were engrossed.

Q.—Do you remember the folio having been counted in any case? A. Frequently.

Q.—When they were counted were the fees charged in accordance with the number of folios? A. They were.

Q.—When the folios were made up from the paper engrossed, who estimated the number of folios? A. The Engrossing Clerk.

Q.—Do you know what your ordinary charge a page was? A. I don't recollect; I do not remember the number of folios, I usually wrote on a page; my attention has not been called to it lately.

Q.—Did you ever estimate the paper engrossed not by the page, but by the paper itself? A. When I was in the office I did not estimate the number of folios by the paper itself without looking at the record.

Q.—Do you know what the charge was for recording a warrantee deed, with full covenants and short description, while you were Recording Clerk? A.—$2 05 for 20 folios; it sometimes raised from $2 05 to $3 55, according to the length of the description.

Q.—What was the charge for recording a bargain and sale deed, short description? A.—$1 55.

Q.—What was the charge for recording a quit claim deed? A.—$1 55.

Q.—How much for a short mortgage with interest and insurance clause, with short description? A.—About $2 55 for 25 folios; this included a charge for indexing and a certificate.

Q.—What was the charge for indexing each paper? A.—I think about 20 cents, and 25 cents for a certificate.

Q.—What was the charge for recording satisfaction pieces? A.—Generally about an average of 50 cents; it might have been less, sometimes more; where several signatures were required to the certificate, the charge would be greater; if the execution of the paper was proved by a subscribing witness, the charge would be 75 cents or 80 cents; the custom of the office was to estimate by the number of folios in the paper.

Q.—Do the Engrossing Clerks' perform any other services except copying the papers into the book? A.—They occasionally make copies from the records.

Q.—What do they receive for the copies so made? A.—Five cents a folio; the fees received by the office are eight cents a folio.

Q.—Are these fees a part of the amount contained in the abstract marked A? A.—They are.

Q.—Do they perform or receive payment for any other series? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Who makes up the Indexes. A.—Every Clerk enters his own work in a blotter as it is called, and when the record book is finished these blotters are transferred to the General Index, which are a transcript of the blotters.

Q.—Who enters the names in the General Index. A.—Some one of the Recording Clerks; he charges by the folio at the rate agreed upon for the book.

Q.—Do the fees received by him for indexing make a part of the amount set forth as recording fees in Exhibit A. A.—They are all embraced in that Exhibit.

Q.—Do these Clerks perform any other services in that office. A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Do you know when Mr. Anderson's term expired, whether any of the blotters remained unentered in the General Index. A.—The blotters of all the unfinished books were not engrossed; I do not recollect whether any of the blotters which were finished remained unengrossed; the custom was to engross them in the General Index as soon as the book was finished.

Q.—Have the unfinished blotters been engrossed, and by whom? A.—They have been finished by Mr. Dyckman.

Q.—Were they paid for out of the fees collected by Mr. Dyckman? A.—They were paid for out of the receipts of the office during Mr. Dyckman's term.

Q.—Up to what time was you employed in the Register's Office? A.—To the 31st of Dec., 1851.

Q.—Were you discharged by Mr. Dyckman? A.—I never was employed by him; I never made application for an appointment under him; I had not seen Mr. Dyckman previous to 1st January, 1852, when he took possession of the office.

Q.—Why did you leave the office? A.—He told me had employed another man in my place; that was my reason for leaving.

Q.—What position do you occupy in the Comptroller's office? A.—I am employed as a clerk.

Q.—What compensation do you receive?

The question was objected to by Mr. Shepard as having no bearing in the case. Mr. Glover stated his object in asking it was to show a feeling of animosity exhibited by the witness towards Mr. Dyckman, and that the witness had neglected his duties in the Comptroller's office, for the purpose of carrying on a prosecution against the Register. (Question overruled.)

Q.—When were you appointed in the Comptroller's office? A.—I never was a regularly appointed clerk; I was appointed for special duties; I was employed by the Comptroller to make up the accounts of Mr. Dyckman; I went into the Comptroller's office in August, 1853.

Q.—Did you spend any time in Albany during the last session of the Legislature? A.—Yes; but not while I was in the Comptroller's office.

Q.—How did you occupy yourself in Albany at that time? (The question was overruled as being irrelevant.)

Q.—Did you occupy your time while in Albany in relation to any bill affecting the Register? A.—I was in favor of the passage of the bill restoring the fees of the Register's Office to the County.

Q.—Was it the object of your visit to procure the passage of such a bill? A.—It was not.

Q.—Was this one of the objects? A.—I can't say it was particularly; while I was in Albany I talked about the bill.

Q.—Did you expect to talk about it when you left here? (Objected to and ruled out.)

Q.—With whom did you talk about it? A.—With the members of the Assembly and Senate.

Q.—How long were you there? A.—I was there several times during last Winter; I do not think I was in Albany more than three days at any one time; I suppose I was there three or four times during the session of the Legislature.

Q.—Did you make these visits of your own accord, or were you employed by others? A.—I generally went upon my own business; I was not employed or paid to go.

*Direct examination resumed by the District Attorney*—Q.—In your statement of the fees received by Mr. Anderson, have you included those which were received for copies of papers furnished by the Register? A.—They were all included in the exhibit A; it also shows all that were received during Mr. Dyckman's time for the same services.

Q.—What proportion of the income of the Register's office would be made by the charges for indexing? A.—About three folios for each instrument.

Q.—When Mr. Anderson came into office, did he not assume the unfinished blotters of his predecessor? A.—As a matter of course he did.

Q.—Out of what income was the engrossing of those blotters paid? A.—Out of the fees received by him for that year.

Q.—What was the amount carried into the general account for indexing per year? A.—It would not exceed $2,000 in any year.

At this stage of the proceedings the investigation was adjourned to Wednesday next at 11 o'clock.

### Court of Appeals—N. Y. State Militia.

The Court of Appeals to hear excuses of delinquents, from the Autumnal parade of the Regimental Districts, N. Y. State Militia, has had an *interesting time. Every night of this week, excepting* one, they have been regularly in session, and with *most commendable zeal, protracted each sitting* through two mortal hours. Those least familiar *with the special routine of this Court, will fully* appreciate the extent and degree of such infliction. We took occasion, on Friday evening, to step in for a few moments at the Mercer-street House, while the Court was in session. Col. HINCKINS presiding. The diversity of corporeal exhibition presented there, successively to our view, embracing every variety of form and feature, and bearing—the tall the short, the decrepid, the stout, the shorn, the unshorn, the strong, the weak, and now and then such a sober, earnest look as would be put on, *unconsciously combining with* it the slyest possible twinkle about the eye, with the excuses and gesticulations withal, we thought afforded a sufficiently rich field for observation and study of human character, as entirely to compensate the officers for the otherwise undeniably onerous nature of the position they occupied.

On an average about two hundred and fifty delinquents present themselves each evening. The main excuse, of course, is plea of alienship. Of the others, some could not on *the day specified* get into the office of the Receiver of Taxes to pay the amount required—some are seamen—some have passed the allotted period of years, and an occasional one had to get married, and could not come.

The Court convenes again on Monday evening, so that those exempt and not having paid or given *in their excuse, can "walk up to the captain's of*fice and settle."

### The New-York Sketch Club.

A very interesting meeting of this Club took place on Saturday night, at the studios of Messrs. CAFFERTY, BLONDELL and BLAUVELT, corner of Houston-street and Broadway. The host of the evening was Mr. W. HART, a distinguished artist, and a highly respected member of the Club. The subject appointed for sketches was "Wood Scenes," and a fine series of sketches was exhibited. We noticed some excellent ones, by Messrs. D. C. Hitchcock, J. Thom, Joseph Kyle, J. D. Blondell, J. H. Cafferty, Mrs. [illegible], Miss Mary Kyle, F. Boyle, J. Dallas, E. J. Whitney, F. A. Chapman, and Ransom; also a fine model in clay, by JONES, the eminent *sculptor*. *Effective speeches* were delivered by T. B. THORPE, Esq., of Louisiana, author of "The Bee Hunter," who was an invited guest of the Club; and by Messrs. W. W. FORDICE, HOLMES, GAYLOR, and others. Mr. BOYLE contributed a witty story, which will live in the recollection of all who heard it. An original song, evincing talent of an uncommon order, was sung by Mr. GAYLOR. Altogether the occasion was one of great interest.

### Fires.

On Saturday evening, a fire broke out in the third story of the building Nos. 24 and 26 Old-slip, occupied by OTIS & SHERL, grocers and importers of tea. The firemen were promptly on the ground, and on breaking open the doors the fire was discovered to have originated in a front office in one of the upper stories, and communicated by the stairway to the third story. The whole of the goods in that story were consumed. Considerable damage was done to the goods in other parts of the building. The probable loss is from $6,000 to $8,000.

On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the third story of Buildings G. Armstrong, No. [illegible]. The fire communicated to the adjoining building, occupied as a paint store by [illegible]. The third story was totally consumed, and the paint store was partially destroyed. It was insured in the Pacific Insurance Company for $400, which is sufficient to cover the loss.

### Arrest for Arson.

On Friday night a fire was discovered in the rear of No. 30 Pell street. The premises were occupied by MICHAEL DOBSON, as a cabinet maker's shop. DOBSON had an insurance of $150 in the Rutgers Insurance Company, and the policy was assigned over to GEORGE DAVIS a few days previous. The stock contained in the store was not worth more than half of that amount. After the fire had been extinguished a large quantity of shavings saturated with turpentine, were discovered, spread over the floor of the shop. These facts excited suspicion that the building had been intentionally set fire to. The Fire Marshal gave directions to Lieut. BINGHAM, of the Sixth Ward Police, to arrest DOBSON, which was accordingly done. He was taken before Judge BOGART, at the Tombs, and fully committed for examination.

### Robbery at a Fire.

While the fire was raging in Canal and Walker streets, last Friday night, two boys were arrested by Officer FARLEY, having been caught in the act of carrying off some of the rescued goods, the property of WILLIAM ADAMS, Esq., one of the sufferers by the fire. The young thieves were taken before Judge WELSH, at the Essex Market Police Court, where they gave their names as JOHN CREGAN and FRANKLIN WATSON. They were both committed for trial.

### Daring Robbery.

On Saturday night last the house of MRS. REILLY, No. 9 West Fifteenth-street, was entered while the inmates were asleep and robbed of money and jewels valued at over $500. An alarm having been given the thieves hastily decamped, leaving a number of valuable dresses which they had gathered together ready to carry off. No trace of the burglars or property has as yet been discovered.

### Fatal Accident on Board of a Propeller.

Yesterday morning as the propeller *Potomska*, of New-Bedford, was backing into the slip at Pier No. 11, North River, the Engineer, JOHN HOVEL, was caught by the machinery and terribly injured about the head. The wounded man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, but died soon after he was admitted. An inquest will be held to-day.

### Arrest of an Old Thief.

An old thief named PATRICK QUIN was arrested on Saturday by Capt. KISSNER, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, for stealing a diamond pin and ring worth $300, and other articles valued in all at $2,000, the property of MR. DOWLING, of Boston, at which city the robbery was committed. QUIN was sent to Boston for trial.

### Burglary.

A man named THEODORE ALLEN was arrested on Saturday, by Officer BENNETT of the Reserve Corps, charged with having entered the house of JACOB F. HENTZEL, No. 68 Hammond-street, and carrying off property to the amount of $200. On his arrest he denied his guilt, but notwithstanding this he was fully committed for trial by Judge STUART.

### Fatal Accident.

MICHAEL KNIE, a German boy, was killed on Saturday by coming in contact with the belt of a steam engine at a factory on the corner of Twenty-first-street and First-avenue. He died while being conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital, where an Inquest will be held to-day.

### Killed by Falling Down Stairs.

An Inquest was held on Friday, by Coroner HILTON, on the body of ELLEN QUIN SCHUYLER, who came to her death by falling down stairs, causing conjestion of the brain. A verdict in accordance was rendered.

### Case of Lewis Hurlich.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

SIR: In your issue of October 19, and report of the trial of Lewis Hurlich for manslaughter of Patrick Garrety, you say two Irishmen would not agree to a verdict of acquittal, on account of deceased being an Irishman. I positively deny this assertion. My opinion would be the same under the testimony which was given for the prosecution, irrespective of what countryman or color he was.

Please insert this, and oblige a dissenting Juror.

JAS. MCGUIRE, No. 128 Elizabeth-street.

## LONG ISLAND.

### Fire in Williamsburg—Loss about $18,000.

A fire broke out in the brass foundry of VOORHIES & DAVIS, in Seventh-street, near Division avenue, shortly after 12 o'clock, Saturday morning. The alarm was given, and the firemen were early on the ground, but owing to the inconvenience of water, some time elapsed before a stream was brought to bear upon the flames, and the building, together with the contents, was entirely destroyed. The building was built of brick, three stories high, 80 feet deep, and 25 feet front, and was mostly occupied by Messrs. VOORHIES & DAVIS, who had a large quantity of stock on hand. The front room on the first floor, where the fire originated, the third floor and the front basement were occupied by Mr. FLAGG as a cigar manufactory.

VOORHIES & DAVIS' loss on the building, $5,000—insured for $2,000 in the Atlantic Insurance Company. Loss on machinery about $2,000. On stock and patterns about $10,000—insured in the following companies:—Lafarge, $1,000; Astor, $1,000; Market, $2,000; Rutger; $1,500. Total loss, $17,000—insured for $7,500. A safe containing all of the books, notes and papers of the firm, was taken from beneath the ruins this morning, and on opening it they were found to be entirely destroyed.

Mr. FLAGG lost about $1,000 worth of stock, which was covered by insurance in New-York.

The fire originated in the front room on the first floor, and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

### Independent Nominations.

The citizens of Green Point held a meeting on Friday evening, and nominated the following candidates to be supported at the ensuing election as independent candidates:

| | |
|---|---|
| *Supervisor*. | H. B. TRENTON. |
| *Aldermen*. | B. S. BLANK; JOB DAVIS, M. D. |
| *Excise Com*. | JACOB HENDRICKSON. |
| *Constable*. | WM. BRAMER. |

☞ The Comptroller of Williamsburg reports the total amount of funds paid into the Treasury from

| | |
|---|---|
| Jan. 1 to the 30th ult. | $166,090 00 |
| Amount paid out | 165,949 09 |
| Overpaid | $259 01 |
| Total City tax for 1854 | 189,875 04 |
| Remaining for the balance of the year | 23,949 01 |

### New Organization.

The residents of Kings County, who served in the war of 1812, are making arrangements to organize themselves into a military corps. A preliminary meeting was held at the Eagle Hotel, Fulton-street, Brooklyn, a few evenings since, when various committees were appointed to carry out the views of the meeting and report at a meeting to be held some time next week.

### Navy-Yard Affairs.

Everything is life and activity at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard at the present time; a large number of men have been taken on recently in the different departments, and the works are being pushed forward with a creditable rapidity. Not the least important of the works progressing thus rapidly, is the dredging of the channel opposite the yard; at present a steam dredging machine is at work near the ship *North Carolina*.

The keel of the new war steamer has not been laid yet, but the ways are being laid preparatory to laying the keel.

### Fires in Brooklyn.

At 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in building No. 10 Front-street, occupied by WILLIAM PRENDERL as a gold pen manufactory. The fire was extinguished after damaging property to the value of $700, which amount is covered by insurance in the Phenix and St. Mark's Insurance Companies.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an alarm was given for the Fifth District, caused by a smoke issuing from Public School-House No. 1, in Concord-street. It was soon ascertained that the smoke proceeded from the furnace.

On Friday night a stable at the foot of Bridge-street, owned by ABBOT BLAKE, was destroyed by fire, together with three horses, the whole valued at $500. A young man has been arrested on suspicion of having set the stable on fire.

### Arrest of a Fugitive.

On Friday morning, officers DEVOE and TRACY, of the Chief's Office, arrested a fugitive from the authorities in Philadelphia, named Captain MALONE. It appears the defendant was recently indicted for mal-treatment towards his seamen, and bailed in the sum of $1,000 by Captain MASON, who now surrenders the fugitive, and he was conveyed back to Pennsylvania by officer TRACY.

### Mortality in Brooklyn.

The Health Officer of Brooklyn reports sixty-three deaths for the week ending Oct. 20, from the following diseases: Apoplexy, bronchitis, cancer, cancer in breast, casualty, cholera-infantum, cholera-morbus, congestion of the lungs, delirium tremens, bilious fever, intermittent fever, typhoid fever, heart disease, inflammation of the brain, inflammation of the uterine, mortification—one each. Convulsions, dropsy in the chest, dysentery, typhoid fever, inflammation of the stomach, old age, premature birth, still-born—two each. Congestion of the brain, croup, dropsy—three each. Cholera, 4; diarrhœa, 5; marasmus, 6; consumption, 7. Males, 36; Females, 27; Adults, 33; Children, 30. Total, 63.

### Drowned.

The surgeon belonging on board the packet ship *Siddons*, lying at the foot of Montague-street, was drowned on Saturday night, by falling from a plank leading from the shore to the vessel, while endeavoring to get on board the vessel.

LAUNCH.—The packet-ship *Johannisberg*, owned by Capt. SAGORY and others, was launched on Saturday morning, from the ship-yard of WILLIAM PERINE, at Green Point, with her masts in. She is a two-deck ship, 182 feet keel, 177½ feet between decks, and 195 feet over all: 36½ feet beam, 24 feet deep and about 1,160 tons measurement. She will run as a regular packet from New-Orleans to Havre, and will be commanded by Capt. ULRICK.

☞ The immense balance dock which has been constructed at the foot of North Twelfth-street, it is expected will be launched to-day at 11 o'clock A. M.

## NEW-JERSEY.

### Destroying the Rum Business.

The Temperance people of Jersey City have taken up the matter of prosecuting the unlicensed rumsellers, and from present appearances they will succeed in closing up nearly every place where rum is dealt out. During the few past days eleven hundred complaints have been entered before the Recorder, and trials are going on daily.

John Smith, keeper of the "Bee Hive," in Newark-avenue, was found guilty on five different indictments for selling liquor without license, and fined $117 50, and in default of payment was locked up in the hive at Bergen. Patrick Martin was found guilty, and fined $10 and costs. Stephen Rigney, found guilty, and committed to the City Prison. William King, found guilty on two charges, and fined $20 and costs. Robert Madigan, found guilty, and fined $10 and costs. Otto Meyer, found guilty on two charges, and fined $20 and costs. The keeper of the "Weaver's Arms" was brought up for trial on four charges. On the first he was fined $10, and the trial of the other cases was postponed.

The trial of the eleven hundred complaints will necessarily occupy some weeks.

There are but two places licensed to sell liquor, and those are Hotels.

### Rescued from Drowning—Attempted Suicide.

On Saturday morning, while the steamboat *Columbus* was on her 10 o'clock trip to Staten Island, a lady about 25 years of age, having a long Rob Roy shawl, coarse straw bonnet, trimmed with blue, black gaiters, and green veil, attempted suicide by rushing from the lower cabin on deck and leaping over the rail into the water. The boat was immediately stopped, when Capt. STILWELL and others, of the *Columbus*, succeeded in getting her on board in an insensible condition, and on arriving at Quarantine she was conveyed to Nautilus Hall, restoratives were applied, and she was speedily recovering.

### SPORTING.

**Cricket Match between the Free Academy and Union Clubs.**

This return match, which was postponed from Harlem last week, in consequence of wet weather, took place on Saturday, on the ground of the New-York Club, at Hoboken. The weather was the finest day of the week, and there was a capital show of visitors to witness the boys' play, all of whom expressed themselves highly satisfied with the science displayed and improvement shown since last season.

The day's play was commenced by the Free *Academy Club*, who got 65 in their first innings and 41 second—total, 106. The Union Club got 45 *first innings and* 35 second, when time was called, and they had five wickets to go down—consequently it was decided in favor of the Free Academy, by the first innings; but had they had time to play it out, it would have been a closely-contested game. GODWIN, SHERRY, CLARK and DAVIS played in good style. KIRKLAND, BANNING, WRIGHT and DAVIS bowled well. The fielding was good all round. The following was the score:

FREE ACADEMY.

| | 1st In. | | 2d In. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Wright c. Beebe b. Banning | 12 | c. Cutting b. Bann'g | 5 |
| 2. W. Hallock b. Banning | 4 | b. Muller | 6 |
| 3. Van Deusen c. Baker b. Davis | 2 | c. Baker b. Davis | 6 |
| 4. Godwin b. Banning | 22 | b. Banning | 6 |
| 5. Clark b. Davis | 5 | b. Banning | 9 |
| 6. Kirkland b. Banning | 5 | b. Davis | 1 |
| 7. Wilson—leg before wicket | 0 | run out | 0 |
| 8. Sherry c. Cutting b. Muller | 7 | not out | 21 |
| 9. Fay b. Banning | 3 | b. Banning | 0 |
| 10. Jennings b. Banning | 0 | b. Davis | 0 |
| 11. Waller—not out | 0 | c. Baker b. Bann'g | 1 |
| Byes 2, leg byes 1 | 3 | Byes | 1 |
| Total | 65 | | 41 |

UNION CLUB.

| | 1st In. | | 2d In. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Davis b. H. Wright | 6 | b. Godwin | 15 |
| 2. Banning b. H. Wright | 2 | b. H. Wright | 3 |
| 3. Leeds b. Kirkland | 6 | b. H. Wright | 0 |
| 4. Baker—run out | 2 | c. Waller b. Wright | 0 |
| 5. Beebe c. Godwin b. Kirkland | 7 | c. Clark b. Kirk'd | 0 |
| 6. Cutting b. Kirkland | 0 | | |
| 7. Montrose c. Kirk'd b. Wright | 3 | not out | 8 |
| 8. Muller b. Kirkland | 0 | | |
| 9. Banks—not out | 7 | not out | 8 |
| 10. Beach c. Kirkland b. Wright | 2 | | |
| 11. Church b. H. Wright | 0 | | |
| Wides 10, byes 5 | 10 | | |
| Total | 45 | | 35 |

### New-York Cricket Club.

The annual meeting of this Club was held on Friday, when C. H. CANTLER, Esq., was reelected President, and J. RICHARDS, Esq., Treasurer. W. FLETCHER, Esq., was elected Vice-President in place of J. SHARP, Esq., and G. T. MAXWELL, Esq., Secretary, in place of —— MARSH, Esq.

### The French Exhibition.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

DEAR SIR: As there seems to be some interest manifesting among our manufacturers and mechanics in the approaching French Exhibition, it is very important they should understand, that the local Commissioners are the official and necessary medium of communication between the Imperial Commission and all persons who intend taking part in the Exhibition, and all applications are required to be in the hands of the Imperial Commission before the 30th day of next month.

The Imperial Commission, being unwilling to use, except in cases of absolute necessity, the right which it has reserved to itself of admitting or rejecting, recommends the Commissioners, from the very outset, to encourage only the production of such articles as may contribute to the better knowledge of their local manufactures, and to their celebrity.

By giving publicity to these facts, you will greatly serve the objects in view, and much oblige,

Your obedient servant, S. H. WALES, State Commissioner.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 12, 1854.

☞ E. C. DELAVAN, Esq., President of the New-York State Temperance Society, has sent to Professor McCoy, of Ballston Spa, enough Temperance Tracts to furnish a series of twelve to every family in Saratoga County, and two to every man, woman and child. These are the same tracts of which Judge Bronson said: "They cannot fail to prove highly useful."

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Oct. 23.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 67, 68, 30, 34, [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Nos. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Nos. 94, 113, 867, 375.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Nos. 7 to 29.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.—Nos. [illegible]

### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

OCTOBER TERM—SIXTEENTH DAY—Oct. 21. Before Hon. Recorder Tillou.

THE CHAMPAGNE CASE—PUNISHMENT SUSPENDED.

The only business appointed for this Court on Saturday was the adjudication of two cases, which came up for sentence. As it turned out, only one was adjudicated. Henry Mulholland, keeper of a Hotel and Emigrant Boarding House in Whitehall-street, was sentenced to three months imprisonment for an infraction of the Emigrant laws—a sentence, as it appeared to us, very ill deserved. We have great sympathy for Mulholland, who was evidently the victim of a mistake, and the conscience of an English emigrant.

The champagne man, Max Ballin, was brought up for judgment. He was represented, as on his trial, by two counsel—Ex-Recorder Tallmadge, and a man whose name we did not learn, and who was not, over-smart. On Friday, the Recorder was about to sentence Ballin to six months' imprisonment—but a plea of extenuating circumstances was put in,—and on Saturday those extenuating circumstances were produced. They consisted of an affidavit from a clerk of Ballin's, to the effect that he informed young Kisler, the purchaser of the wine, that said wine was not genuine. The following discourse passed between the counsel and Recorder:

Mr. Tallmadge for defendant.—Your Honor, we have affidavits put in by wine merchants, stating that Ballin imports the real champagne in casks to escape the heavy duty charged upon wine imported in bottles. The wine sold by Max Ballin is the identical champagne of the best French vintage. A gentleman like the defendant, even if guilty, should not be committed to prison. Let him be fined, if you please, but don't send a gentleman to prison.

Recorder Tillou remarked that it was beyond all argument that the label on the bottles was a forgery. It was a deception for the purposes of trade—and what was that deception for? Not for the fair uses of trade, but for a deceitful, fraudulent business. The label of Schreider was his reputation, and his reputation was his property. Whether the wine was good or bad was not the question. The question was, Why was this label forged? The wine, it had been proved, was placed in empty bottles, bearing this label, and sold as the original wine. This was not done for fair trade, but was a dishonest operation.

Ex-Recorder Tallmadge asked his Honor if he used Cologne water. If he did, let him go to Rushton & Clarke's and buy a bottle. He would find on that bottle a foreign label—but who did not know that that Cologne water was made in America? Again, did his Honor smoke cigars? If he did, and he bought a two-cent cigar—though it was not to be supposed that his Honor would smoke a two-cent cigar—he would purchase them out of boxes bearing the Havana label; but did not his Honor—did not everybody—know that the two-cent one, and the four-cent, and generally the six-cent cigars, were made in this country?

The Recorder considered the argument wide of the mark. The statute provided that there must be a guilty intent, and that the only means of escape from such imputation was the circumstance of the revelation of the real nature of the goods sold, whether spurious or otherwise. If the clerk's affidavit were true, the defendant was wrongfully convicted, and injustice had been done him. But would Mr. Ballin, in shipping an invoice of his wine to California, state in his letter to the purchaser, that it was not what it purported to be? The fraud of these forged labels had evidently been carried on a long time.

Tallmadge argued again, that as his client's clerk had made the disclosure to young Kisler, the case was at an end, by the terms of the statute.

The Recorder said that if he was satisfied that Ballin's clerk had told Kisler, when he bought the wine, that it was not genuine, he should know what to do. But the evidence showed that the fraud was done deliberately, that there was an intention to deceive, and that there was moral turpitude in the act. The affidavit of Ballin's clerk went to show that the spuriousness of the wine was disclosed to the purchaser, but why was not that evidence produced on the trial? Such posterior affidavits, made ex parte, after the Jury have passed their verdict, are very dubious in value, and ought not to weigh in the scale of justice. But taking all things into consideration, he would look further into the matter, and defer passing sentence till the first day of next term.

The Court then adjourned till Monday, November 6.

## BOYDELL'S SHAKSPEARE.

### The Judge's Charge—Verdict for the Plaintiff, $3,250.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—OCT. 21.

Before Judge Betts.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

*Shearjashub Spooner vs. John W. Daniels.*—His Honor, in this case, charged the Jury as follows:

I suppose, Gentlemen, you will feel that it was time that this controversy should be brought to a close, so that you may bestow upon it that action which now devolves upon you as sworn Jurors in the case. The ground of this action, gentlemen, is, that the plaintiff being the owner of this publication has been traduced and defamed, by a publication made by the defendant in a newspaper in the State of Virginia; that he has been personally injured by that attack, as it was defamatory to his character, and that he had also been prejudiced in the work which he had published, and was attempting to circulate and dispose of. This imposes upon the plaintiff, in order to sustain his action, to show, firstly, that he was proprietor of this publication; that he was the owner of this edition of *Boydell*; secondly, that the defendant is the person who has published the defamatory article; and thirdly, that the article is of itself, or by extraneous circumstances, of such a slanderous character as to make it the subject of a lawsuit. It is not necessary to establish a degree of property in the prints that would enable him to claim them, nor any other act of ownership than the possession and claim of the right to them. If the evidence shows you that he has conducted himself in respect to them as the owner—dealt with them as the owner—then he is to be regarded for all the purposes of this trial as the owner, there being no evidence controverting a natural inference from those facts. The next important step is to satisfy you upon the evidence that he has selected and made the subject of this action the individual whom he supposes has done the wrong. He must prove to your satisfaction that the defendant is either aware of this publication, or in such a position in respect to it that he becomes responsible for it. First, he may prove authorship by direct, positive testimony to that fact, or he may establish it by the proof of such circumstances and facts as necessarily lead to the inference that he was the author; and when he has given evidence enough to raise a fair presumption that he is the writer of it, then it devolves upon the defendant to exonerate himself from the effect of the inference in proof. The law makes the owner, proprietor, or editor of a paper or periodical, answerable for all slanderous and injurious articles inserted in it, because it is in his power to prevent such insertion, and because when the article appears, and inflicts the injury, the law presumes it is with his consent. It is a presumption of law, and not a presumption of fact. The proprietor may be as ignorant as any other man in the community of the article, until it appears in print; he may trust his foreman or general agent to select articles, and determine upon their insertion; he may not be personally cognizant at all of the particular publication; still the law will presume—for general purposes, for the order, convenience and good of society—him to be the individual who has consented to authorize the publication. You are then to look at the facts, gentlemen, in order to ascertain whether or not the testimony proves Mr. Daniels, the defendant, to be the writer of the articles. In that particular, you have one branch of evidence—one portion of the testimony that seems to be direct and positive; but it consists in the declarations or admissions, directly implied upon the part of Mr. Daniels. I refer to the testimony of Mr. Peebles. Now, in regard to declarations or admissions when offered against a party as evidence which may affect his property or person, or establish aught against him in favor of another, the law always admonishes the Jury to exercise great caution. It is very difficult for a witness, after a lapse of any period of time, or indeed, immediately afterwards, always to recount precisely in words what he heard another person say. Now in this instance, as in others, the whole effect of the declaration rests in a statement of the precise language used. If Mr. Daniels, at the interview with Mr. Peebles, said, "That is my article," or referred to it as his article, meaning it to be his own, that would be an admission of the fact, and in view of such testimony the Jury would be called upon, without some other explanation, to hold him responsible. But if Mr. Daniels said, "The article published in the newspaper," or "that article is justifiable, and it is all right and proper," it would not be an acknowledgment that he was the author or writer of it. It does not assume him to be the composer of it, but it assumes him to be the defender of it, and one who is willing to stand sponsor for the justice of the remarks. Now in a matter of this kind as in all others, you will proceed very cautiously. In this case, where a defendant may have removed all possible doubt upon the subject, it is for you to say whether there is ground for doubt—whether it is safe to trust the memory of the witness in the use of a particular phrase or particle, so as to fix the whole result of this case upon that circumstance. We may suppose Mr. Peebles to be perfectly ingenuous in this matter, devoid of excitement or enmity towards Mr. Daniels, and entertaining no disposition to falsify or misrepresent what he had really said, but to be an honest reporter of the precise language employed; yet, your own experience will have taught you how extremely difficult it is for a man to carry in his mind the precise expressions employed by another, even should the conversation be temperate; but if any animosity or excitement existed—if Mr. Peebles was seeking the adjustment of some difficulty, or urging a complaint, in such a case there would be more reason to distrust the justice of his memory. If the plaintiff fails to prove that the defendant is the author of the article, then the defendant is not answerable unless he proves that he was in such a position in regard to the paper that he is legally responsible for the article published in it. It must be that he was the proprietor—that he had a pecuniary interest in it, or that he was placed in such superintendence and charge of it that enabled him to control the articles that were inserted. If he were the editor, then he is responsible whether he wrote it or not, and the evidence is shown to your satisfaction, and it is not explained that Mr. Daniels was only a contributor to the paper, paid for his services as employé of the paper, or writer, then he is not legally responsible for any insertion in that paper not emanating from himself. In regard to the facts of the case, let it be remarked that it is said upon the part of the plaintiff that the defendant could easily prove whether he composed those articles or not, and he could also easily prove who did write them, because he had the power of examining his co-editors and the proprietors of the paper. But this position, Gentlemen, may be regarded in two views. This same witness who proved the fact upon the part of Mr. Daniels, and who were examined by him were opened to examination, and were examined by the plaintiff. If they knew the fact—if it was incumbent upon the plaintiff to prove affirmatively as the foundation of his action who was the writer of the publication, it was his duty to examine those witnesses, and instead of putting on them a general loose interrogatory, he should have asked the witness, "Did you write the article?" "Do you know who wrote it?" "Did Mr. Daniels write it?" The witnesses were equally open to the plaintiff, but his side refused to put the question, and the inference is just as strong that they dared not put it as it is against Daniels that he dared not put it. In that respect they stand equal. Now, as far as respects the question of ownership or editorship, the testimony of the witnesses, if reliable, seems to dispose of that, and to establish the fact that Mr. Daniels was not connected with that paper in either of those capacities, but that he was only engaged as a salaried writer. If the evidence renders the defendant responsible, then it becomes necessary to look for a moment at the manner in which the plaintiff has put forth his grievance; because he cannot come into a Court of Justice and claim at your hands damages upon the ground that there had been various injurious and prejudicial remarks made regarding him individually, and his business avocations, or respecting the value of his property; but he must lay down on paper what it has been said of him, and he must define, interpret, or mark out the meaning upon paper that is put upon those charges, and he must show to your satisfaction that he has put a true meaning upon them; that is to say, he must in his declaration as it is called—his complaint of the wrong done him—spread out what it is the defendant had written or said which is a slander against him, and it being libelous matter, he must not only state the words but also the meaning that gives them that libelous quality, and then when he has done that he must satisfy you, by testimony, that that is the proper interpretation at which they should be received. The plaintiff, you will perceive, gentlemen, from the tenor of the argument as well as the course of proof, conceives that he has been defamed by this writer personally, in his individual character, in a mode to affect the value of this property, and in relation to his profession or avocation as a compiler or designer of the work in question. The declaration sets out pretty much in words the substance of this newspaper publication, and you will observe in reading it that the publication does not purport to designate Mr. Spooner by name, in those remarks that are injurious and offensive in their character; and one observation may very well be made in this respect in regard to the tenor and spirit of this publication. It is what I believe the profession call a "slashing" article, and the writers of them suppose that they do high credit to themselves, and evince great smartness and talent by using coarse, rough, and violent language—and if they apply that to individuals, if they give an application to it which tends to injure the particular character and reputation, they ought to be made to smart for their smartness. Every writer in the newspapers of the day should be held to a vigorous responsibility for the free use of his course and injurious epithets. There should be no immunity to him because he conducts a public paper. The arm of the law should reach him with more force to restrain him in that capacity. He being placed in a situation of doing wrong, of throwing distress into families and attacking private character, should be called to a serious responsibility for the manner in which he discharges the power he holds in his possession. It is no sort of mitigation in my judgment—and I think I speak the voice of the law in that respect—that a man is editor or contributor to a public paper, that he fills that paper with aspersions upon his neighbors' conduct and business. His being so would rather aggravate than diminish his offence. The inquiry here, you will observe, is, has he applied any remarks or charges of a slanderous character to Mr. Spooner personally? That is a matter that you must determine by inference. The innuendoes, in the declaration, as they are called, say that the terms "swindler," "humbug," "fraud," are all designed to designate and mark out Mr. Spooner, the individual who owned the articles which are the subject of the newspaper remarks. If they do, and you find that the publication contemplated that, then the plaintiff has a right to say that he was the object in view of the writer—that he was the one intended to be slandered, and then that portion of the publication would be slanderous in itself. It is then libellous and the foundation for an action without showing any damage or malice on the part of the defendant, further than that malice which is always to be inferred from a publication which is false. It is claimed that the defendant here published this article for the purpose of enlightening the public taste with respect to a work of art, and that as a sort of monitor to public opinion, it was his duty to speak fairly and unreservedly of this work. Be it so. I shall make a remark upon that topic in a moment or two. Still the law gives him no liberty beyond a fair criticism to attack the character of the individual owner of that article. He had no right to assail the reputation of Mr. Spooner or any person connected with him. He has no immunity to do that. He must restrict himself strictly to the line of a critic. He may point out the faults of the work. He is allowed to show that it is not deserving of the encomiums attempted to be put upon it—that it is worth less—without being subject to an action for slander, but when he goes beyond that line and fixes stigmas upon the character of Spooner—if he calls him cheat, or any other imputation that is disgraceful to him, then he is undoubtedly answerable in damages for that wrong. But, gentlemen, it is your province to determine upon the questions of fact. It is not my habit to discuss or comment upon the evidence. I leave that to you. I only mean to point out the principles of law which govern you in the application of the facts after you have discovered what they are. Then, again, the defendant can protect himself in the publication upon the ground that he wrote merely as a critic (supposing that he has not slandered Spooner personally) and that he was endeavoring to point out the imperfections, as he deemed them, of the work. He certainly can do this unless the plaintiff succeeds in proving positive malice. But if the plaintiff can show that the publication of this article was made with express malice, and with an express design to injure the publication of the work or the plaintiff, then the circumstances that the defendant is acting in the capacity of a critic would not shield him from liability to an action. Again, if it is proved that his publication was malicious—that his purpose was hostile to Spooner, and that he not only meant to write down this work, but to disparage it in such a way as to be offensive to the feelings of Mr. Spooner, still if he (the defendant) has been able to show that the work in itself was of no value, or of very trivial value, then the plaintiff, although express malice is proved, is not entitled to a verdict compensating him for the loss he has sustained, but only to such a loss as necessarily results from the publication; and for the loss that you may judge he has sustained by this publication, you will remunerate him, if there is express malice proved against the defendant in the publication of these things. It is necessary then to entitle the plaintiff to damages not only for him to prove that the publication was not a fair and proper criticism, and that it was conducted by malice, but he must also prove that he has sustained injury in consequence. Now, supposing that it was not a criticism in the fair sense of it, but a malicious publication, what is the evidence to establish damages as claimed by the plaintiff in that respect. In the first place it is not necessary for him to prove positively the degree and extent of the damage, but he must prove the facts from which you are led to judge that the publication must have done him an injury. Now, the only evidence on that point is in respect to the extent of the sale made in the South. If upon an examination of the evidence upon that head that it is to be accounted for otherwise and attributed with equal reason to other causes than the publication of the defendant, you cannot make the defendant exclusively responsible for it. If you can suppose that the sale of this work was stopped either because there was no public taste for it, or that it did not come up to public expectation, or that it was too expensive, or from any other cause that frequently attends enterprises of this description, then the defendant would not be answerable for the publication of any angry article bearing upon this subject because the plaintiff had not succeeded in finding a profitable market for his commodity; but if you find that this article controlled the public taste, or affected the disposition of the public to purchase, then you will say that he must make good to the plaintiff the loss he has occasioned him by a publication which he does not show is true in itself. A point of law has been ruled by the Court that although the defendant in an action for slander, who only pleads the general issue and does not say he will prove the truth, cannot discharge himself from the action by proving that what he wrote was true, but he may diminish the damages if he satisfies the Jury that the publication after all was substantially correct. Although they cannot acquit him yet they will restrain the damages to what his real loss was in consequence of the publication. That will tend to diminish the damages. There is some controversy in the books upon that subject, and it may perhaps as yet be an unsettled point in considering upon a question of evidence in actions of slander and libel. Courts of high standing and character have admitted that evidence while others have excluded it. However, I believe it proper in this case to say to you that the rule of law is, that when a man is sued for libel, although he does not plead justification he may give evidence which would have amounted to justification, and that evidence would go to reduce the damages, but not defeat the action.

Now, gentlemen, a great deal has been said in the course of the argument before you upon the offensive and unfounded evidence that has been indulged in, and that leads you to the inquiry, as to what are the rights of the plaintiff in regard to this property of his—what is the character that he has assumed to give to that property, and what is the attack which has been made on the part of the defendant. It is to be observed that his right to the property is not assailed or denied. But what does he claim to be his property? Certainly not according to the evidence or tenor of his argument that he is the owner of the paper—of the stamp upon the paper—that that is his personal estate, in respect of which he undertakes an action for; but he claims to be the person who by his skill and enterprise and money has brought back into existence an old lost work of art, of high value and worth. He does not say in his declaration that he has composed a work equal to or superior to Boydell's Shakspeare, but he takes the ground that he has restored what was lost to the public by the wearing out of the old copper-plates upon which Boydell's edition of those illustrations was stricken off and printed. Now, then he assumes to be capable but a limited right. He takes but a limited and restricted right of possession over his property. You must, then, look at the evidence, and see whether he proved that he has restored Boydell's edition to what it was originally, and whether this American edition is the English edition republished, or printed precisely as if he had taken the original plates, while they were still alive, to give off their proof impressions, and had struck them off here and made the identical edition the same as those in England. In regard to this matter, some witnesses have said that they do not think these prints are equal to Boydell's and others apply do not think that Boydell's work was one of high art and merit. But that is a subject for your consideration in one point of view. If you find that these are the similes of the original prints, then it may become a material question in this case whether that was a work of high art and merit. There can be no doubt but that artists will differ widely in their estimation of mere works of art and taste. One class of gentlemen will value the high perfection of the mechanical art of engraving, another that the printing was of a high order, and a third, belonging probably to the greater mass, will value them because they really translate and exhibit the thoughts of the great dramatist whose works they are intended to illustrate. You therefore see, gentlemen, the wide field that you must enter upon when you undertake to determine from the evidence whether these prove to be a work of that character. I suppose it is very familiar to you all that men of dramatic—men of the most extraordinary genius, will radically differ as to what is the true representation of the spirit of Shakspeare. If you have not experienced that difficulty by the study of pictures and prints, you may have attended theatres where men of great talent have appeared upon the stage to illustrate Shakspeare. You may remember, perhaps, the exhibitions of Cooke, young Kean and Macready, as well as our own artists, and then undertake to apply them to some of these illustrations—Lear, Othello or Hamlet, and be unable to tell to which whether you have ever seen any two of these artists who would give the same representation of the spirit of the author in the construction of the character they attempted to represent. So it may be with regard to publication; one class of judges taking up these prints might say, "They are the embodiment of my idea of *Shakspeare*," and another class of very experienced men of high taste might say, "We consider them worthless in that point of view, for they do not reproduce my apprehension of the dramatist's idea of the individuals of the scene, and are only valuable as works of art." Another would say, "I will buy that picture, for if those are the faces of the men when they existed, it will be valuable to me." Each one, you will see, therefore, puts a value upon it according to his own mind. The object of these remarks is to show to you, when you go into the field of determining the value, how broad and indefinite it is; for should any number of amateurs or connoisseurs be examined before you with regard to supposed illustrations, you would be just as much puzzled as now in regard to the appreciation placed upon them as works of illustration, but when you came to the question whether the works are of high art and finish, you can get more satisfaction and you can determine two things—first, whether there are counterparts, the similes and reproductions of the original Boydell, and if they are, whether they are works of high art and value. If the plaintiff proves that they are works of high art and value, then he is not to be injured in his possession of that property, and is entitled to compensation at your hands for the loss sustained. The defendant's counsel has laid before the Court a list of instructions, which he wished me to submit to you. So far as I adopt his ideas, they have been included in the statement I have made to you, and where they have not, the responsibility will rest upon me, and he can take his exceptions. You will, then, gentlemen, take the following as the rules of law to govern you in this inquiry: Ascertain whether Mr. Spooner was the owner of this publication—ascertain whether Mr. Daniels wrote the article which is alleged to be defamatory—ascertain if he did not write it, whether he is the proprietor of the paper—then, with this article before you, and with evidence to establish each of these facts, he is responsible for it in the judgment of the law. But if he was merely a hired contributor, he is not answerable, unless there is evidence to show that he induced its insertion, and thus contributed to the promulgation of the slander. Then you are to inquire as to the meaning of this article. If it imports anything derogatory or prejudicial to the personal character of Mr. Spooner, he is entitled to damages for that libel so far as you may judge to be a proper compensation. If you find that when the owner offered this publication for public sale as a reprint and fac-simile of the original Boydell, and it was so—that the publication of this article was prejudicial to the sale, and you find that the publication was made maliciously to that end, you are to give damages to the plaintiff for the loss he has sustained in that point of view; also, if you find on the other hand that the defendant has shown that these articles are not the original Boydell's—if you find that he has shown that they are not highly valuable as works of art—if you find that they are not illustrations of Shakspeare—these facts will go in diminution of damages. They will not take away entire damages, but go in mitigation, or to lessen the damages. And if you find that the defendant was actuated by general malice in this matter, a disposition to scandalize the plaintiff's works, and if you find that not from any previous acquaintance he had with the plaintiff, or from any ill-will he had borne to the plaintiff before—if you derive that judgment from the tone and tenor of his publication, then you are entitled to lay heavy damages upon him beyond the actual injury that the property sustained. If he has written in a spirit denoting a purpose to injure the character, hurt the feelings, prejudice the property, and break up the pursuit of the defendant, then he ought to be made responsible for that malicious purpose, although that malicious purpose may result from the high-handed and boisterous manner in which he speaks against the Northern people, and against Mr. Spooner as an individual from the North; but, gentlemen, you must take care not to endeavor to vindicate the people of the North from the senseless aspersion thrown upon them, by punishing him in damages and bestowing those damages upon Mr. Spooner. You will award Mr. Spooner damages in accordance with the injury that he has received. I now leave the case in your hands.

The Jury then retired for consultation. When they returned into Court they rendered a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages, $3,250.

## Political Libel on an Ex-Alderman.

COMMON PLEAS—SATURDAY.

Before Judge Daly.

Mr. Whiting stated that the witness, A. M. C. Smith, was not in Court, and Mr. Brady resumed on the part of the plaintiff.

EVIDENCE FOR PLAINTIFF.

*Ambrose C. Kingsland*, examined by Mr. Brady—I was Mayor of the City in 1851 and 1852.

*Question*—While you were Mayor there were certain charges brought against James G. Smith, were there not?

Mr. Whiting objected as this is irrelevant to the point elicited from the witness, Smith.

Mr. Brady said he put the ex-Mayor on the stand for the purpose of contradicting Capt. Smith.

The Court said there was no collateral matters on which the counsel could not contradict Smith.

*Mr. Brady to Witness*—Look at these papers and say if they are the charges against Smith.

Mr. Whiting objected to this evidence.

The witness said he recollected the charges and identified the papers in Court.

Mr. Brady offered the charges which the Court overruled as evidence in the case, Mr. Brady excepting to the ruling of the Court.

*Leonard H. Church*, examined by Mr. Brady—I am Cashier of the Empire City Bank which occupies the premises of the Broadway Bank; I know Mr. Barr, and have seen him write; know his hand-writing of the nomination of Smith (produced to the witness;) I don't know the writing of any part of it except the signature of Mr. Barr, that is in his writing.

*Mr. Brady*—Look at the check and say if that is in the hand writing of Mr. Barr.

Mr. Whiting objected to this as inadmissable.

*Witness*—The filling up of this check is not in the handwriting of Barr, and not at all in his handwriting; it is more of a business hand than he writes; I have some checks of Barr's with me.

The production of these checks of Barr's was objected to.

*By Mr. Whiting*—I have known Barr about two years; I did not know him at the date of this check (1850;) I have seen Barr fill up a power of Attorney; have not seen much manuscript of his; he has been at the bank to write several times; I do not know if he marked a deposit of the date of that check; he did not keep an account with our bank then, and I know nothing of that check.

*Andrew Van Blacken, Jr.*, by Mr. Brady—I am bookkeeper in the Chemical Bank for about seven years; I know Barr; he keeps an account in the bank. [The check of 1850 handed to witness.] That is not in his handwriting.

*By Mr. Whiting*—I have seen Barr's writing anterior and since the date of that check—perhaps a year anterior to the date—at his stable, in Franklin-street; saw him fill up a note; I do not know to whom the note was made payable; it was in the year 1849, as I judge; I know Barr's writing so well that I can say that is not his writing. I became acquainted with Barr's filling up of checks in May, 1851; he kept an account in the Chemical Bank then; I am the book-keeper from A to L; I do not know what checks Barr has deposited; I do not know if Barr has drawn a check to George J. Smith; I gave a check to the Recorder, I think, for $100; I have seen that check (1854) before at the office of the Recorder.

*By Mr. Brady*—I was examined on this matter before.

*William Sinclair*, examined by Mr. Brady—I am in the County Clerk's office; I know Barr, and know his handwriting for many years; this check (1850) is not in his handwriting.

*By Mr. Whiting*—It is only my opinion, of course; I think it is too good a handwriting for him to have; I have seen him write political papers—forms for advertisement, I think; I think I have been present when he has signed checks, but not when he has filled up; unless he has taken lessons recently, he cannot write so fair as that; he makes his signature Thos. with a mark under the S.; I don't recollect if he brings his letters below the lines; I have not been told before that Barr did not fill up this check; I do not recollect how he makes his R's; the middle J is brought below the line.

*By Mr. Brady*—I have been for nine years accustomed to examine writing.

Mr. Whiting here proposed to call the Deputy Sheriff in relation to the attachment against A. M. C. Smith.

The Court assented, and the witness was sworn.

*Thos. Carlin*—I received the notice yesterday about 2 P.M.; I called at the Express Office, No. 69 Broadway, to inquire; was informed that A. M. C. Smith was not in the City; I have not seen Smith for three months, but know him; have known him for two years; this day I have made efforts to find him; went to his house; servant said he had gone up the North River; she said she did not know when he would return; his house is in Thirteenth-street; there is a silver plate on the door, A. M. C. Smith; there are two Nos. 133 in that street; I live in Grand-street, and thought it a good time to go at 10 o'clock this morning; I was told to make diligent search for Smith this morning; Erben urged me to go last night, but I had other business and could not attend to it; I don't recollect if any inducement was offered; I said, "This will cost you a $10 bill;" I said it in joke; I got up about 7 o'clock; I did not transact any official business; I am not on friendly terms with Barr or any of his friends.

Here Mr. Brady objected to the trial of the Sheriff or the Deputy in this Court.

The Deputy Sheriff said he should claim the protection of the Court.

*To Mr. Noyes*—I only made the $10 suggestion by way of joke; Erben replied, Oh, we'll see about that; I had another process against one Davis, but could not find him; I don't know but I had time to go to Smith's last night; I had other business to attend to; I was to have Davis before the Court on the 23d.

Mr. Noyes said, we propose now to show by Mr. Erben that Smith was at home all last night, and had his breakfast there this morning.

The Court said they would allow a simple statement in the course of the day.

*S. C. Paredes*, examined by Mr. Brady—I am paying teller of the Chemical Bank; have been so for three or four years; I know Barr's writing; that check of 1850 is not in his hand.

*By Mr. Whiting*—Barr has kept an account there all that time; I think that check (1850) is in a very different handwriting, and by a different penman; there is a difference in the two B's and in the J; (the appointment of Smith with Barr's signature handed to witness;) there is more like his hand-writing; the other is in a more flowing hand; (here the witness put another paper with the signature of Barr into the hand of the witness;) I do not notice that it is common for people to fill up documents different from signing them.

*To the Court*—There is usually a difference, but a man can tell by the character if it is by the same hand.

*Frederick L. Vultee*, examined by Mr. Brady—I have known Mr. Barr from childhood; have been acquainted with his handwriting six or seven years. [Check of 1850 shown.] That is not in his handwriting.

*To Mr. Whiting*—I presume it is not his handwriting, because he could not write so well; he is a bad penman; I never heard of this check before; I saw this trial in the papers; I was born in the Sixth Ward; I don't live there now; I have not any personal recollection of Mr. Barr's signature; I did not know what I was wanted here for. [The appointment of A. M. C. Smith shown to witness.] The style of writing on this is better than on the check; I say they are not similar, but the character of the hand, the cast of the hand; the one is a great deal better than the other; it might make a difference whether written with a steel or a quill pen, a new or an old one, but I say that Mr. Barr could not have written his name as it is on that check.

*William F. King*, examined by Mr. Brady—I keep a carriage repository in state-street; I know Mr. Barr; have had business transactions with him. [Check of 1850 shown.] The filling up of that check is not in the handwriting of Mr. Barr.

*By Mr. Noyes*—I don't know who wrote it.

*John C. Hine*, by Mr. Brady—I am a carriage maker; I have known Mr. Barr ten or twelve years, and know his hand writing; (check shown;) that is not in the hand writing of Mr. Barr.

*By Mr. Whiting*—I should think I have known his hand-writing four or five years, and since 1850 did not know much of his hand writing; since that time he has been to my office to write promissory notes and checks; I know his general hand writing; it is, like my hand writing, very scrawly; I never observed it very closely, but can tell it; I could not mistake it; I came into Court for the first time this morning; (the appointment shown to witness;) that is more like Mr. Barr's hand writing than the other, it is heavier and more careless; I should believe it to be Mr. Barr's; (another paper shown to witness;) that I should say is Mr. Barr's, it is more careless and uneven.

EVIDENCE FOR DEFENCE RENEWED.

*Charles C. Mott* examined—I was at the meeting at the house of Mr. Beach at the time the qualifications were discussed about Mr. Barr by remarks from Mr. Erben to the Chair; he did not swear; he did not say, "See what a d—d rascal you have got for Alderman." I heard all that Mr. Erben said; he said "Mr. Barr is one of the worst officials of the late Board, and I have knowledge that he received pay from $5 to $100 for the appointment of Policemen;" my impression is that he said, "I have been told."

*By Mr. Brady*—I know Pease; I remember he was there; he asked this gentleman, "Are you certain of this Mr. Erben?" he replied that he had—said he knew it or could prove it; he said nothing about a check or the documents; I do not recollect that anything was said about producing them at the next meeting; it may be proper for me to state that I left the meeting before it was over.

*George Andrews*, by Mr. Whiting—I reside in the Sixth Ward; was at the meeting at Beach's house; heard what Erben said; he did not use any vulgar or improper language; he did not say "See what a pretty d—d rascal you have got."

*By Mr. Brady*—He said he had heard reports about Barr receiving money for appointments, and he had seen a check; did not say where or who had shown it; Pease asked if he could prove it, and Erben said he could; nothing said about documents.

*Wm. W. Poe* examined by Mr. Whiting—I am the President of the Gas Company; Erben is not at present a stockholder of that Company; he was in 1849 and '50; he was not employed by the Gas Company in any capacity in relation to the Gas Company; he was not paid for it; the proposition originated with Ald. Morgan, calling upon the Company about it; it did not originate with us, but with the Common Council.

*By Mr. Brady*—No questions.

Mr. Noyes stated that they now closed their case, except as to A. M. C. Smith.

EVIDENCE FOR PLAINTIFF.

*Wm. Mackellar* examined by Mr. Brady—I am Clerk to the Chief of Police since 1849; I have known George J. Smith since his appointment as Captain of Police; his general moral character is bad; I would not believe him under oath.

*By Mr. Whiting*—I mean to say that I would not believe his statement under oath; that is the character I got of him in the Police; I am not intimate with Barr only as with other persons coming to the Chief's office; I made out Captain Smith's appointment; I think it was in 1850; he was appointed by acting Mayor Kelly; I know that part of the time Barr and Smith were not on friendly terms; I used to see them speak to each other.

*By Mr. Brady*—(The paper produced.)—The appointment of John Bank is recognized by the witness as in the handwriting of himself, and signed by Mayor Woodhull, dated 6th of April, 1850.

*Asher Taylor*, examined by Mr. Brady—I know George J. Smith, but I don't know that I know his general moral character; I only knew him while I was in the Mayor's office; it was very limited knowledge; limited to transactions about the office.

*To the Court*—I think I have not sufficient knowledge to say what his character is.

*Owen W. Brennan*, examined by Mr. Brady—I am the Harbor Master; I know George J. Smith; from what I know of him I would not believe him under oath.

*By Mr. Whiting*—I am an active political man in the Sixth Ward; Mr. Smith's character was bad since 1850; I may have signed a recommendation to appoint Mr. Smith to office in 1849; his character became bad with me in 1849; I am not intimate with Mr. Barr; I am opposed to him in politics, and did all I could to defeat him; I have been a Whig ever since I was a voter; I may have called on Mr. Barr for the appointments in the police, but my impression is that I have not; I have had a personal controversy with Mr. Smith; a political quarrel with him, in the Fall of 1850, at the primary election.

*Nicholas C. Everett*, examined by Mr. Brady—I know George J. Smith; don't know how many years, but a good many; his general character is bad; he is a man governed by impulse; I would not confide in his statement under oath.

*By Mr. Whiting*—I have known Barr a good many years; him and Smith have been very intimate, although differing in politics; I don't know when the intimacy was broken off; it may have continued up to this time; when drunk he is governed by impulse and is very rash in what he says; I can't say if he was very calm and cool; I would believe him if his testimony was corroborated; I should not receive anything he swore to unless corroborated; I have seen Smith at Barr's stable a few times.

*George W. Matsell* examined by Mr. Brady—I know George J. Smith; have known him as a Captain of Police; saw him before that, but did not know much about him before; my estimate of that man's character has been made up.

*Court*—There is an estimate of every man's character, good or bad, in the community. Is he good or bad?

*Witness*—I mix but little in the world beyond my business; I have heard my subordinates speak of him; his character is bad; I would not believe him under oath.

*By Mr. Whiting*—If the witness who was to corroborate kept out of the way, I might not believe that witness also; (a laugh;) if Smith was to tell what I know, myself, I would believe him; it is since Smith was in the department that I first heard his character spoken of; when I heard Smith's trial first spoken of was at the time of the trial before the Mayor; I heard nothing of this trial until I was called on to appear here; I did not know that Barr and Smith were intimate; what I have heard of Smith has been principally from the policemen under my charge; they are not now nominated by the Aldermen and Assistants, but by the Court of Police; the nominations are filed in Valentine's office.

Q.—Do you know the signature of Thomas J. Barr? A.—I do not.

*Mr. Brady*—(looking at paper)—We admit that to be his signature.

*Bernard F. Sweeden*, examined by Mr. Brady—I am a printer; I have known the reputation of Geo. J. Smith since 1849; it is bad; I would by no means believe him under oath.

*By Mr. Whiting*—I have known Smith's character from being in the Sixth Ward; I would not believe it because Barr spoke well of him; I have an opinion of my own, and always have heard Smith's character to be bad during 1850 when I moved into the Sixth Ward.

*Wm. E. Robinson*, examined by Mr. Brady—Q.—What is your occupation? A.—I am trying to be a lawyer; I was formerly connected with the *Tribune*; I know George J. Smith among the circle in which I move; his reputation is bad; when I knew him I would believe him, but not now.

*By Mr. Whiting*—I was born in Ireland, but came over since 1836.

*Judge Daly*—What is the object of this question.

*Witness*—I suppose, your Honor, he wants to bring a charge against Ireland.

*By Mr. Whiting*—I was an Editor of the *Tribune*; that is the only regular business I have followed; I was at Washington, but left, or I should not be here; I left voluntarily; I know the lie to which you refer; I stated the truth in the paper in which I was connected—and a vote was taken to expel the paper, which vote included all Greeley's assistants; at the next Session, when it was known that I wrote it, I was admitted on motion of Mr. Winthrop, and had my seat for three years after; I came from Newark this morning; I have the subpoena with me; I knew Smith before 1850; when he became Captain of Police his character was good; it might be 1849 or '50 that I heard his character spoken of; I knew Barr; I have seen him and Smith talk together; Smith devoted a good deal of his time to politics; I never had any personal relations with Smith, or borrowed any money of him.

Q.—Has he paid money for you? A.—I don't recollect; if so, it may have been some small sum; I have acted on a committee with him in 1849 or 1850; I don't recollect about any money.

*Mr. Brady*—Who subpoenaed you?

*Witness*—This is the order on which I came here, (from plaintiff;) I received no other summons. [Paper shown by Mr. Whiting to Jury.]

*Mr. Brady*—This is a recommendation for Smith to be a conductor on the New-Haven Railroad, and it is signed by Barr, but I do not admit that all the signatures are genuine.

*Mr. Whiting*—I propose to read the paper until it comes to the name of Mr. Barr.

*Court, to Mr. Whiting*—You may read all that paper, together with the name of Mr. Barr, and no more names; as the paper—that is an independent action on their part. You will read the body of the paper and Barr's name, and no more. Do you understand that, or not, Sir?

*Mr. Whiting*—I don't think your Honor has the right to interrogate me.

*The Court*—Do you or do you not understand the ruling of the Court?

*Mr. Whiting*—I propose to read the paper from the beginning to the name of Mr. Barr. I propose to read all the names.

*To Jury*—I will read as much of this paper as the Court will allow me, and no more.

Mr. Whiting read the paper, and by consent of the other side, it was handed to the Jury.

New-York, Friday, Oct. 6, 1850.

To the Board of the New-Haven Railroad Company:

We, the undersigned, do most respectfully recommend George J. Smith for the appointment of Conductor of the above road, and we do most respectfully recommend him to your favorable consideration as a sober, honest, industrious man, and eminently qualified for the above situation. His appointment would be a source of great gratification to his numerous friends.

The Clerk again called A. M. C. Smith, who did not respond.

*Theodore Pease*, by Mr. Whiting—I have charge of the bar of the Carlton House; I have known George J. Smith since 1836; I have always found his character to be good.

*By Mr. Brady*—I have employed Mr. Smith as an accountant in 1836; he was not a particular associate; I have often heard people talk of Smith in the bar-room of the Carlton House, of so abusing him and speaking harshly of him; similar remarks that they have made here; I have had entire confidence in him and trusted him behind the bar.

*Cornelius Clark*, by Mr. Whiting—I am a saddler, but was a captain in the 10th Regiment; Smith was a lieutenant and is now major of that regiment; from my knowledge of his character I would believe him under oath.

*By Mr. Brady*—I only speak from my own knowledge of Smith.

*By Mr. Whiting*—I have heard people speak for and against Smith.

*P. C. Van Wyck*, by Mr. Whiting—I reside in the Sixth Ward; am a physician; I know Smith and am acquainted with his character, and would believe him under oath.

*By Mr. Brady*—I have heard Smith spoken of favorably and heard him aspersed; I say I would believe him under oath from what I know of him myself; a great many people I know Smith whom I don't know.

*By Mr. Whiting*—I speak from what I had heard said of him, and I would believe him so far as I have stated.

*Thomas White*, examined by Mr. Whiting—I am a retired grocer; live in the Sixth Ward; I know George J. Smith; I have known him five or six years; have heard his character spoken of; I don't know much of his character myself.

*To the Court*—So far as I know of his character I would believe him in a Court of Justice; as I would both the parties.

*To Mr. Brady*—I have heard some people say he would not tell the truth, and some that they would believe him; they speak against him in political times. (A laugh.)

*John G. Hunt*, examined by Mr. Whiting—I have known Smith for ten years; I have heard people speak of him; his character is good; I would believe him under oath.

*By Mr. Brady*—I am a grocer in Orange-street, corner of Bayard; he came to my place; he has come to my place; I was a tenant of his; some said good, some bad; some all kinds.

*By Mr. Whiting*—I was his landlord for five years; I would believe him under oath.

*Caleb S. Woodhull, ex-Mayor*, examined by Mr. Whiting—I am acquainted with George J. Smith; I have known him since 1837; I knew his character as Captain of Police, in 1850; I have heard his character spoken of; while I was head of the Police, I would believe him under oath.

*By Mr. Brady*—I don't know his general moral character; I was Mayor and he Captain of the Police in 1850.

*Jas. M. Smith, Jun.*, by Mr. Whiting—I am a Counsellor at law; I know George J. Smith; have done so for about seven years; my acquaintance has not been intimate; I have had some business for him, and seen him occasionally; from what I have heard of him I would believe him under oath.

*By Mr. Brady*—My knowledge is just what I have stated; I have heard his character spoken of but in one instance, and that was in some controversy; that is the only time.

Mr. Noyes here moved that the trial stand over until Monday, to obtain the attendance of A. M. C. Smith as a witness. The learned gentlemen stated that the witness kept out of the way evidently because he was unwilling to testify to the truth. It was due to community that he should be examined.

Judge Daly said he should require evidence that Smith had been in the City.

Mr. Brady said that A. M. C. Smith was examined before the Recorder in the case, and his evidence was reduced to writing, and he should object to put that in evidence because it only related to transactions between Jas. G. Smith and A. M. C. Smith and not with Barr, he, Brady, would consent to hand up the written statement to the Court, and such parts as were legal evidence might be read to the Jury.

Judge Daly said there was one aspect of the case in which he would be inclined to grant the motion—that was that the main witness had been impeached. Then again, was A. M. C. Smith in the City? On this point the Court would examine Mr. Erben.

*Henry Erben*, sworn—I called at the house of A. M. C. Smith, No. 133 Thirteenth-st. West; I asked the girl who waited at the door if Smith was in; she said no, but he had his breakfast and left; she said he slept there, but had gone; she did not know where, only he got his breakfast very early and left; the girl was sweeping off the stoop; I supposed that the officer had got Smith last night.

*Jas. J. Carpenter*, examined by Mr. Whiting—I am a member of the bar; I know George J. Smith; have been so long years; from my knowledge of his character I would believe him on a matter in which he could not be mistaken, but he is of a blundering mind.

*To the Court*—In regard to any fact in which he could not be mistaken I would believe him; if it related to the mere truth or falsity of his statement I would believe him.

*By Mr. Brady*—My knowledge of Smith has been acquired principally in the relation of attorney and client; Smith was engaged in the Carlton House while I boarded there, and I have heard him spoken against.

*Morgan Morgans*, examined by Mr. Whiting—I was formerly an Alderman of this City; I signed this paper (the recommendation to the Railroad Company); I have known Smith five or six years; I know nothing against Smith.

*By Mr. Brady*—I think I read the paper; I signed it; is my general practice; Smith was Captain of the 6th Ward Police, and while I was acting Mayor I had to transact business with Smith.

*A. Oakley Hall*—By Mr. Whiting; I have known George J. Smith for about 3 or 4 years; all I have known of Smith for or against him was known entirely in the relation in which I stood to the late Mr. Shunt; outside of that matter I know nothing about him.

Mr. Noyes said it was outside of that relationship that the testimony of Mr. Hall was wanted.

The witness was excused from further giving testimony.

At this stage of the case A. M. C. Smith appeared, and was called to the stand by the Court. He testified as follows:

I was served with this subpoena on the 18th; it was returnable on the 19th; I came here and left, being unwell; I went first to my place of business and then went home; I returned between 1 and 2 down town; I told the young man I would be at the office of the Supreme Court or at the office; I supposed they would send down for me when I was wanted; I did not know particularly to what part my testimony was wanted; it was between Mr. Barr and Mr. Erben; I was at Broadway or the People's line of steamboats; I intended to leave the morning for Albany, but took to a newspaper and saw that I was wanted here, and came down here; I left my home after 12 this morning; I did not leave this morning before breakfast as I was unwell; no inquiry was made by a Deputy Sheriff for me this morning that I know of; I calculated to have been there two days in the Superior Court; I told the young man so who served me with the notice; I knew this trial was on the day before yesterday.

*Mr. A. M. C. Smith*, examined by Mr. Whiting—I reside in Thirteenth-street now, and I am in the express business, but was formerly a police officer of this City, some five or six years; one of my appointments expired in June, 1850; the term expired about the same time I was renominated.

Q.—Was there any difficulty about it? A.—A Mr. Barr told me he would not renominate me; I had two interviews with him; the second time he said he promised that appointment to Mr. Sweeny or some friend, and I must get a letter from him; previous to that I had an interview with Capt. Smith; I told him I would give more towards Barr's Fall election than any other man.

Mr. Brady said he should object to any conversation between this Mr. Smith and the other Mr. Smith.

The Court said any conversation after the interview with Barr would be admissible.

Mr. Brady said he had not objected to anything which Barr had said to George J. Smith, or he to Barr. The objection was that the witness was called to corroborate the other witness. It would be very easy for the other Smith to make money by saying he could use it in an influential way, and at the same time making up a story about his paying the money to that other influential party.

The Court admitted the testimony.

*Examination resumed*—I said I would give as much towards the Fall election of Barr as any other man; I don't know that I said this to Barr; he told me there were a great many applicants for the appointment.

Mr. Brady objected to the question as leading.

Mr. Whiting said Smith was an unwilling witness.

The witness said he was willing to go on and tell the whole story; about the time my term expired I called on Mr. Barr for a reappointment; he said a great many of his friends wanted it; I supposed he meant by that I did not vote for him; a short time after that I had a conversation with Capt. Smith about it; he said he could bring it about; I said if I could have it I would give as much as any man toward Barr's Fall election for Assistant Alderman; after some conversation I gave him a check for $75, and a short time after he came to me and I was going to draw him a check for $25, when he (Capt. Smith) said, make it $50, and I did so; the next day or so he brought me the appointment.

Q.—Did you give the check for the purpose of getting your appointment?

Objected to by Mr. Brady.

Q.—Did Capt. Smith tell you how much he should have to pay for the nomination? A.—The $75 was about a week before, I think; I gave the $50 the day or the day before I got the appointment; I did not ask him why, but he had spent a good deal of time about it, and had to get another Alderman on the paper; he brought the appointment to me unexpectedly; I had opposed both Barr and Kelly at the election; I have looked for the checks, but can't find them; the appointment was in June, but the election was in the Fall; Barr was to run for Assistant Alderman.

*Mr. Whiting*—The date of your appointment is June, 1850, but it probably is mistaken, as it was in July.

Q.—Look at that check, (1850,) and say if you know who it was filled up by. A.—The signature is that of George J. Smith; the filling up I don't know.

*By Mr. Brady*—My proposition was to give as much as any man towards Barr's election; it originated with me; I said I would give as much, or more, than any other man towards Barr's election; Capt. Smith said he could manage it if I would give $100; nothing was said about $125 until he asked me to make the check $50; nothing passed between me and Barr about money; the $50 was given about the time I got the appointment; I knew that he had a good deal of money round to do that; he had to get Kelly; that was not the day of the $50, for we had a good many conversations about it; I did see Sweeny and got a letter from him to Mr. Barr. [The appointment of witness given to him.] I can't say if this was filled up or signed except by Mr. Barr; I told Sweeny there was a good deal of effort made to keep me out, and I did not want to be kept out; he then gave me a letter to Barr; that was the day before the appointment.

Q.—Did you ever, on any occasion, have any conversation with Barr about money? A.—Never about money—only that about Captain Smith; I, besides applying myself to Alderman Barr, I sent several influential friends to call on him; I only recollect Sweeny.

Q.—Did you ever understand that you was to pay money for your appointment? A.—About a year after, Captain Smith said he had bought my appointment, and meant to squeeze.

Q.—Who subpoenaed you? A.—I was subpoenaed by Clarke & Reed; I was requested by your (Brady's) clerk to attend; I said I would be at the Superior Court or at Broadway.

*By Mr. Whiting*—I presume the best friend I can go to Barr was the Sweeny; but the Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward—he thought I would be appointed; I got the letter from Sweeny after the $75.

Q.—Who told you to go to Sweeny? A.—Barr; Sweeny is his nephew, I believe; I had forgot it until Sweeny reminded me of it; it was like a dream to me.

*By the Court*—My son and Sweeny are somewhat intimate, and my son told me if I got Sweeny to my favor I would get the appointment.

*By Mr. Whiting*—I don't know whether this was before or after the check for $50; Sweeny gave me a letter and I may have given it to Captain Smith; I either gave it to him or Barr; I may have read it and may not.

*By Mr. Brady*—I don't remember anything about the letter.

Mr. Whiting said that was the case.

The case was then adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday.

## The Schuyler Fraud.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 21.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

*Morris Ketchum, Thomas Rogers and Edw. Bennett* against *The Bank of Commerce.*—The facts in this case, as alleged in the plaintiffs' complaint, are substantially as follows:

In July last the plaintiffs, who are partners, presented to the Bank of Commerce a check for $10,000, drawn by R. & G. L. Schuyler, and paid to them. This check the Bank of Commerce refused to pay. They admitted that Messrs. R. & G. L. Schuyler had funds in the Bank sufficient to pay the check, but said that R. & G. L. Schuyler were indebted to them for a large loan to the amount of $75,000, and they intended to keep the Messrs. Schuylers' balance in the Bank as a security. It turned out at that time, however, that loan was secured by three hundred and seventy shares of the capital stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, which had been transferred by R. & G. L. Schuyler to them, together with stock notes for the amount of the loan, $80,000. The plaintiffs then agreed to pay over to the Bank $35,250 [illegible] of the loan with interest—the Bank to pay the check, and to transfer to the plaintiffs the three hundred and seventy shares of New-York and New-Haven Railroad stock. This arrangement was accordingly performed. The [illegible] to the plaintiffs; the check of the Schuylers was paid, and the plaintiffs paid the Bank the sum of $35,250 66. The stock was subsequently discovered to be a part of the fraudulent issue. The plaintiffs, upon discovering this fact, offered to return the stock, and claimed to receive back the amount paid. This was refused; and this action is now brought to recover back the amount, with costs and accrued interest, the plaintiffs offering to return the stock.

The defendants in their answer, after denying most of the material allegations in the complaint, allege that Mr. Ketchum, one of the plaintiffs, was at that time Director and Treasurer of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, and had peculiar advantages for knowing the validity and value of the stock, and that the plaintiffs took these securities from the bank, with the purpose of redeeming them, and in accordance with a previous agreement made by the plaintiffs with the Messrs. Schuyler.

The case is being tried before the Court without a jury.

For the plaintiffs, Hiram Ketchum and George Wood, Esqs.; for the defendants, S. D. Sillsman and Daniel Lord, Esqs.

## Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Oct. 21.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

EXCEPTIONS—RATE OF ESTIMATING VALUE OF VESSEL.

*Aaron G. Haggins vs. The U. S. Mail Steamship Company.*—This case came up on exceptions to the Commissioner's Report. The suit was for the demurrage of the bark *Kanawha*, which had been chartered by the respondents to carry coal to Havana. The Court decided that the libellant recover damages for 27 days' demurrage, and the Commissioner estimated the damages at $40 a day, the value of the vessel being proved to be on stock. The respondents excepted, claiming that the 27 days should be considered only as an extension of the libellant's charter, and that he should recover only at the same rate as the charter money.

The Court overruled the exception, considering that the rule adopted by the Commissioner was the proper one.

For libellant—Mr. Donohue. For respondents—Mr. Owen.

MOTION—LACHES.

*John N. Brown vs. Freeman Campbell, et al.*—In this case the respondent had answered orally in open Court to the libel, and by consent a decree had been entered in favor of the libellant, a reference had been had, and the Commissioner had made his report. A motion was now made to set aside the decree as given by mistake, and to allow the respondents to put in a full answer and defend the suit.

But the Court denied the motion, saying that if there had been any mistake on the part of the respondents, they must have perceived it during the progress of the reference, and should not, therefore, have waited until the Commissioner had made his report, and became dissatisfied with that, apply for relief on the ground of mistake. The application was too late. For libellants—Messrs. Benedict, Scoville & Benedict. For respondents—Mr. W. Q. Morton.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 21.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

*Kenny vs. Holmes.*—Motion granted on payment by defendant of costs of default, and subsequent costs, and costs of this motion, $5. Defendant has ten days to put in an answer.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Oct. 21.

JURISDICTION—PATENT RIGHTS.

*Wilson against Archibald.*—This case came before the Court upon an appeal from an order made at Special Term overruling a demurrer. The case was in brief thus: Mr. Wilson, one of the plaintiffs, was the inventor of certain improvements in machinery for [illegible], and having obtained a Patent, applied in 1848 for a British Patent. He subsequently conveyed a portion of the patent right to one Russell and one Mcdonald, being unequal proportions of the patent right. Subsequently a patent was issued in England to Mr. Newton, a patent agent, for the same improvement, and Newton gave to Archibald, the defendant, a license to carry on the result of that patent. The complaint stated that Newton took that patent merely as trustee for Wilson, the inventor, and the complaint alleges that the plaintiff is defrauded of his rights, and prayed that the defendant might be restrained in the use of the patent in the said improvement under Newton's license. To the complaint a demurrer was taken, and it involved a question whether the Superior Court had any jurisdiction to make the decree sought for.

*By the Court*—OAKLEY, C. J.—We have come to the conclusion that we have jurisdiction to do what this complaint calls upon us to do. This demurrer was properly overruled, and the order of the Judge must be affirmed.

## The Panic in Cincinnati.

*From the Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 18.*

This has been a day of unusual excitement in Third-street. In the morning, P. B. MANCHESTER, Private Banker, corner of Third and Sycamore, closed his doors. This caused considerable talk, but the number of depositors in that institution being small, and the event being looked for by parties acquainted with financial matters, it did not create much excitement. We know nothing as to the liabilities or assets of Mr. MANCHESTER, but the gentleman himself says he will be able to pay all his debts.

Almost simultaneously with this occurrence, the report of the suspension of the Kentucky Trust Company Bank, of Covington, was received, and about noon it was well understood that the Bank had failed, and failed badly. This increased the excitement, and a run was at once made upon the Ohio Savings Bank, corner of Fourth and Walnut, owned by Mr. SANFORD, who is also President of the Kentucky Trust Company Bank, and principal proprietor of the Connersville Bank, (one of the Indiana Free Banks.) The Ohio Savings Bank was organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, but its circulation has been chiefly if not entirely withdrawn. The Savings Bank has been redeeming in current funds the notes of the Connersville Bank, and the run was made by the holders of these notes, and depositors. About 1 o'clock, the doors of the Bank were closed. From the fact that Mr. SANFORD is a man of means, and sustains a high character for honesty, integrity and business capacity, depositors feel no uneasiness, and we do not think the public will lose anything either by the Savings Bank or the Bank of Connersville. Mr. SANFORD'S efforts to sustain the Kentucky Trust Company Bank led to the difficulties on this side.

By two o'clock, the excitement had spread pretty generally through the city, and before the hour for closing the Banks had arrived, a large number of people had collected on Third-street between Main and Walnut, and a run was commenced on ELLIS & SYDNOR, and the checking on one or two of the other heavy depositors. Banks was pretty strong, but the whole did not amount to a great deal and if the parties who were merely lookers on had absented themselves, the crowd would have been small, and but little excitement would have been exhibited. The run, as in previous cases, was confined chiefly to small depositors—a class that are easily alarmed, and never fail to make a great fuss. Houses that have refused such deposits are not, nor will not be troubled.

With reference to the Kentucky Trust Company Bank, we have already stated that the failure is a bad one. The circulation is said to be nine hundred thousand dollars. This Bank was started with a large nominal but a small real capital, and during the first period of its existence it was badly, very badly, managed. When Mr. SANFORD took the Presidency of the Bank a new Board of Directors was elected, and efforts were made to place the affairs of the institution upon a safe footing; but these, owing partly to the financial difficulties that have prevailed throughout the country, did not prove successful.

At the time the change was made in the Directorship of the Bank, we took occasion to notice the fact of the previous bad management and its then unsafe condition, and for this we were censured; but the result shows that it would have been better for all concerned if the Bank had been wound up at that time.

Mr. SANFORD made an assignment of all his property this afternoon, and this will be more than sufficient to pay all his creditors.

A statement of the condition of the Bank of Kanawha will be found in our advertising columns.

The market for Exchange was unsettled to-day, owing to the scarcity of currency and the prevailing excitement, but the regular rates were 3/4@1 premium. Lower rates are anticipated in the event of the present state of affairs continuing.

The notes of the Indiana Free Banks, with two or three exceptions, are not available either in Bank or trade. Some fifteen are purchased at 2 to 2-5 cent. discount, and for the remainder there is no sale.

☞ The following are some of the items of trade of Boston with the Mediterranean during the year ending Sept. 1st, 1854: lemons 45,000 boxes; oranges, 74,600 do.; figs, 149,000 drums; raisins, [illegible]; currants, 200,000 do.; 5,800 casks; dates, 100,000 boxes do.; olive oil, 12,707 baskets, 412 casks; rags, 25,600 bales; sumac, 35,000 bags; wool, 22,879 bales.

# New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 23, 1854.

[illegible] Times for the Mails.

The DAILY TIMES, (Morning and Evening) is published every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail to any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies will be sent for FIFTEEN Dollars.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.


THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be issued TO-MORROW MORNING, containing all the latest news from every part of the Union. It can be had at our counter, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price 3 cents. The *Europa* sails from Boston on Wednesday.

Persons in Newark, N. J., wishing to advertise in the DAILY or WEEKLY TIMES, can do so by calling on S. DANIELS, No. 176 Market-street.

## Captain Luce.

The Board of Councilmen last week passed a series of resolutions highly complimentary to Captain LUCE, tendering him the use of the Governor's Room for a public reception, and appropriating $500 to procure a testimonial for him. The Board of Aldermen will be called on to act upon the resolutions this evening. When they were originally passed the whole community was exulting over Capt. L.'s escape from the wreck of his ship;—and it was natural that rash and unwise things should be said and done. That excitement has passed away; and the Aldermen may now act as cool judgment may prescribe.

Public demonstrations of this sort are proper only when made in recognition of eminent public service—of distinguished practical heroism shown in some trying crisis, and resulting in preëminent advantage to individuals or the public at large. How has Capt. LUCE established a claim to such conspicuous honors? He exhibited personal courage—an entire willingness to be himself swallowed up in the awful calamity which engulphed so many of his, and of our, fellow-citizens—a calm and settled forgetfulness of himself and of his dearest interests, in the transcendent horrors of that dreadful scene. His conduct was generous and brave, and he has earned, what he has lavishly received, universal sympathy for his misfortune, and admiration for his unselfish demeanor. But practically all this proved utterly useless. It did not save a single life. It did nothing for the hundreds of passengers on board, but lull them into a false security. They naturally relied on their Commander to devise plans for their safety, and to direct their execution. His evident courage and devotion begat in them a reliance upon his practical skill and fertility of resources which the event did not justify. The bold, hard fact stands out conspicuous from all the incidents of that terrible scene—that his ship floated five hours at midday within sixty miles of land, and yet not a lady, nor a child, nor one in ten of all his passengers was saved,—and of those who did escape, not one survived through his exertions. The public press, and the public mind, have been eager and prompt to seize upon the circumstances which explain and perhaps excuse, this undeniable and most lamentable fact. But the fact remains;—and it is one which forces itself upon public attention, when public honors are proposed to Captain LUCE.

We know how easy it is, after the event, and in the exercise of judgment instructed by the experience of the case, to say what could and what ought to have been done. But we know, also, that it is the special business and duty of a commander to be as cool, as clear, as fully in possession of all the facts and chances of the emergency, while it is passing, as afterwards. The faculty of being so is precisely what fits him for the place. The fact that he is not so, gives unmistakable evidence that his qualifications fall below the requirements of the occasion. If GOURLIE had been on board, even Captain LUCE believes, the deplorable desertion of the crew would not have taken place. If the gallant and efficient DORIAN had been in command, it can hardly be doubted that better measures for safety would have been devised and put in execution. Nay—is there not reason to suppose that if not an officer had been on deck,—if the passengers had felt that they were thrown entirely upon their own resources for their deliverance,—they would have done more than was done in that direction? *Is it not possible at all events*, that in such a case the upper cabin might have been cut away,—the paddle boxes have been loosened,—and other fragments provided in various ways, to increase the chances of floating until some passing vessel might have brought relief?

We do not make these suggestions for the purpose of disparaging the character or impeaching the conduct of Captain LUCE. But they are extorted from us by the proposal to render him public honors which he has not earned, which would reflect discredit upon our national character, and from which we are sure that Captain LUCE himself would shrink. Personal qualities, however high or noble, are not entitled to public recognition and reward unless they have rendered eminent public service. A General may be respected in defeat,—but he is greeted with public honors only when his courage and skill have achieved success.

Something, moreover, is due in this matter to the feelings of the hundreds and thousands throughout the land into whose hearts and homes this disaster has carried deep and abiding grief. It would be a great mockery of their woe to render public tributes of praise to the Commander from whose guardianship their parents, or children, or friends were suffered to fall into the remorseless deep. They may release him from all blame for their bereavement; but the sound of public applause will smite sorely on their wounded hearts. We owe them, at the very least, exemption from this aggravation of their sorrow. We trust the Board of Aldermen will arrest this unwise movement, before it shall have compromised us further. It would be regarded by the great mass of our citizens and by the country at large, as at the very least most ill-timed and injudicious demonstration.

## About the Know-Nothings.

We comply with the request of the correspondent whose article concerning the recent session of the Grand Council of Know-Nothings we published some days since, in giving place to another letter from him in rejoinder to a reply which was given in our columns last week. Of course we must not be held responsible for any of the statements that may be made on either side of this controversy, which we hope, moreover, it will not be necessary to continue.

Another correspondent sends us the following, which, in compliance with his request, we also publish:

*To the Editor of the Daily Times:*

Some person writing in your columns in regard to the Order of Know-Nothings, has endeavored to convey the impression that members of the Order are at liberty to *vote as they see fit* at our political elections, without reference to the rules and regulations under which they act. I think he cannot be well informed on the subject he pretends to write about, or he would not have made so preposterous a statement. I hope, therefore, you will allow me to correct him on this point.

In the *Second degree* obligations of the Order, occurs the following sentence:

"And that you will vote in all political matters for all political officers, for second degree members of this Order, *providing it shall be necessary for the American interests*."

Now, I acknowledge that if this clause had not been explained by the Grand Council, it might be construed to leave every member of the Order free to exercise his own judgment as to what vote might, or might not, be "necessary for the American interest." But if your correspondent knows as much as he pretends to know about the proceedings of the Grand Council, he knows that one of the Resolutions (the *Eleventh*) passed by that body, was the following:

*Resolved*, That the clause contained in the second degree obligations, which reads as follows—"and that you will vote in all political matters for all political offices for second degree members of this Order, providing it shall be necessary for the American interest,"—*requires every member of this Order to vote for candidates for Charter and all other offices endorsed or put in nomination by the Council of the Ward or District for which such officers are to be elected*, and EVERY PERSON VIOLATING THIS RESOLUTION SHALL BE EXPELLED FROM THE ORDER.

*Resolved*, That the above resolution, with all its penalties, shall extend to all candidates for office nominated by this Order.

These two resolutions were offered by CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, Esq., and were directed to be read only in Second Degree Councils, which may account for your correspondent's ignorance of them. But they were passed, nevertheless. And every member of the Order who acts in violation of them will do so *at his peril*. Yours, &c. TRUTH.

## To the Depositors in Savings Banks.

A panic among men who have the bills of "shaky banks" in their pockets, is about as bad after its sort as a panic on board a burning boat or in a cholera-smitten city. So soon as it is whispered that a bank is in trouble, we all turn to our wallets and overhaul them. The engraved tissue papers, which an hour before looked so satisfying, now seem like cheats and humbugs, and there is a sensation of sinking felt in the hollow at the end of the breast bone whenever we catch a new glimpse of them. This is all natural and cannot be avoided. But the folly lies in falling into a fever on their account. As a general thing, the trouble is over when we, the unmoneyed people, get hold of the facts. The dubious bills, under our laws, can hardly by a possibility prove worthless, and a little patience will see us rich with a hundred cents for every dollar of the bills we can raise.

Still worse is a panic about a Savings Bank. We have not failed to expose the unwise and unsafe course of some of these lately. Such exposure is necessary for the safety of depositors and to prevent rascality—or, what is about as bad in men who hold the interests of the masses in trust, the carelessness of Directors. But those are very unwise who, having deposits in any Savings Bank, fall to fretting about their deposits, and despairing because they cannot *immediately* draw, sell out their claims at a sacrifice. If an excitement is raised about any bank, though it be managed with judicious economy and perfect honesty, it may so crowd the concern that, *for a day or two*,—long enough to turn their bonds and mortgages into money,—they cannot pay up when your "books" are presented. And especially does it bother one that is not doing its business with the simplicity and straight-forwardness that we have a right to expect of them. Still, so well guarded is the public by its laws on this subject, though managers sometimes dishonestly evade them, that those who have deposited in Savings Banks need not sleep much less quietly than usual, or add new furrows to the scowl on their foreheads. If you have claims and they refuse to pay them, do not too hastily sell out at a sacrifice. Getting excited after the trouble is made public, is like fainting *at looking back upon* a precipice, by whose verge you passed in the dark. There may be another ahead, but do not therefore lose your composure and double the danger. Money deposited in these Savings Institutions whose names have long been familiar to the public ear, is probably as safe as is gold locked up in a fire-proof; and if one has any in others less well-known, it is very doubtful whether he will not lose more than he will gain by selling his claim much below its original value. Patience is profitable in such circumstances.

## Coal in Indiana.

*For several months past a* MR. KERSTEMAN *has been boring for Coal at Evansville, Ind., being fully satisfied by geological investigations that the town must be upon an immense bed of that mineral. He has, at length, been successful in reaching a large vein of Coal, which he says is so satisfactory in its character that he is about to commence sinking a shaft, which will penetrate the vein about the 1st of December. In two or three years he expects to be able to dig and deliver Coal right in the heart of the town, at the rate of 20,000 bushels a day, if desired. Previous to undertaking his experiments he obtained from the City Government the right to run a tunnel with the Railroad track under any of the streets, at the depth of two hundred and fifty feet below the city, promising by this means to deliver Coal in the city at the same price at which it can be sold at the principal shaft.*

No more of that an thou lovest us, Mr. KERSTEMAN. When Coal was a Pennsylvania product only, it was cheap enough for poor folks to burn. When they found that it was underlying almost every middle State, it came to be a sort of luxury. And when it was settled that there was enough under the States, and easily worked, to cook a world of raw materials, to heat oceans of water, and generate steam sufficient to do the work of a solar system, then the operators in the Schuylkill region suspended *shipments*, and the rich even shrunk from the chasm of expense into which "laying in a supply" plunged them. *No more Coal discoveries* then, if you please, gentlemen geologists. At least wait until Congress meets in December.

## Colors.

Nothing is unworthy of our attention which affects the comfort of our kind. He will be a public benefactor who converts the hoarse screech of the steam whistle into melody, and the jar and rattle of daily industry into concordant sounds that harmonize upon the ear. And he will be equally a blessing to society who teaches those who have in their hands the labor of bestowing and appointing the *colors* for our use how to do it in accordance with the fixed principles of harmony and contrast.

In the London *Times* of Sept. 29, we find a long article on colors, suggested by M. CHEVREUL'S work which has lately been translated into English. We trust the book—of which we know nothing except through the notices of it in the English papers,—will lead to the study of these principles. It is positively shocking to think how many bright pigments have been wasted without producing any more beauty in the combination, than we perceive in pictured faces of the Kickapoos, or the Sacs and Foxes. We look into the sky and each time anew are struck with the beauty that spreads over it all from simply varying the tones of the one primary color,—blue. We look upon the fields and marvel each time with a fresh wonder how ever present is the beauty, though the one secondary, green, so greatly predominates. But we look at the stuffs that our trained dyers stain, who have clean pigments of every tint and shade, and hue in their possession, yet are constantly disgusted with their tawdry look. Our calicoes are a succession of brilliant daubs. The colors of our houses constantly presented to the eye force in upon the brain a dull stupidity. The interior decorations of our public places either weary with their unrelieved brightness, make us nervous and fidgety with the ever-present sense of something unfitting, or with their sallow shade bathe the thoughts in gloom before we are aware what the trouble is.

The ray of light, when the prison decomposes it, shows six distinct colors, but these are like any six of the nine digits that may be so run together, transposed and relatively construed that hundreds of different effects and values are produced. Men who do our painting seem to think that if red suits our taste and blue suits our taste also, if both are presented we shall have no cause for complaint. But since the eye was constructed to see *white* light mostly, whatever other color is presented long, there is a desire for the complementary color which with the prevailing color would make white light; and, out of whatever other color is present, the eye supplies itself with that complementary color. Red and green mixed make white light. Hence, placed near each other, the effect is pleasant, or, divorced entirely, it is painful. Suppose we go to church, where the carpet is a brilliant red, and the hangings behind the pulpit are a scarlet red, and the linings of the seats and the plush cushions of the sofas are of a purple red, our eyes, bent on discovering the complementary color, lighting on the trustees whose taste put so much red in the brush, will see them in spite of their gray and sombre hues, seeming to be green, and in the malicious misconstruction of the color of rays get some little comfort.

We are curiously built, to inhale our comforts with the unsubstantial air,—to absorb them from things that we do not recognize the slightest dependence on—to receive them by "induction" where there is *no actual contact, but only proximity*. Our spirits are affected not only by what we eat or drink or the circumstances of our sleep, but by indifferent sounds that *stray* in the air, and by the colors that meet our careless gaze. While there are Constitutions to be constructed, *States to be built up*, ground to be ploughed and all the domain of the mind to be conquered, it may seem trifling to talk of the study of the harmonies and contrasts of colors as important. But we pay heavy tithes of all we possess to gratify our own and other people's taste for colors. Then, as we must always be among them, and as the eye,—tenderest organ of the body,—must during every waking hour be pleased or offended by them, we think it not indecent to urge all who have the combining and applying of colors for our use, that they seek out the laws that make this arrangement of them a nuisance, and that one a delight.

## Schools on Saturdays.

A cold chill ran along the bones of City teachers, and many of the scholars, who read the minutes of the Board of Education in Thursday's paper. The Board *requested the Superintendent to report what* he thinks of the expediency of "keeping school" on Saturday, just as on other days *of the week*. *We may expect his report* soon, and then we venture that there will be a buzzing—if he advocates the Saturday opening.

We shall look with interest for the opinion. It is not a question to be settled in a hurry. Any innovation will breed very riotous feelings in the breasts of the young folks, and teachers will be quite otherwise than amiable. The latter feel that they have work enough, and the former that they have confinement enough, now in the week. *Enterprising teachers* want Saturdays to work in—to review their studies in—to make themselves better teachers in. *The Normal School* is to be attended, and so long as the present low grade of excellence is permitted to the poorer teachers, this Normal School Department of the System is an effectual bar to any change in the matter spoken of. Then they have families, some of them, and it is very pleasant to give one day in six to family cares and duties. Boys, according to the best authorities, need some refreshment from their confining and cramping school exercises. Our school regulations inflict such tasks for their accomplishment each night, that from 4 o'clock to dark, or tea-time, is all the time they have to run, or play, or make exhibition of their juvenility. Confine them on Saturdays, and they will grow prematurely old. The elasticity of their spirits will perish out utterly. Their muscles will rust in their bursting membranes, and the ends of their bones "set" in their sockets. There is no mistake that good boys will do better to have Saturdays for cruising with their fathers about town, and shaking out the wrinkles in their growing bodies.

But on the other hand, the spirit of the age is a Lively spirit. It begins work Monday morning and never stops till Saturday night at the earliest. It obliges every other man to work six days, not five, out of seven; why should the teacher, who is confined but five hours of the day, be excused with five days of the week? The mechanic gets less wages, and works without any resting-spell that he does not pay for by surrendering a day's wages. Other professional men have not such an easing-up. The preacher works all the week and preaches—no easy work this, if it is well done—hard on Sunday. The doctor has no night, no Sunday, no Saturday. He is like a dog on the wheel churn that never stops, or if he stops he never knows it beforehand, and must sleep with a "tent" between his eyelids to start at a moment's notice. The Lawyer treats a fortnight in Summer, but can seldom take vacation besides. The Editor works seven days in the week in spite of himself, and if he ever reckons on getting to bed before morning, that night a terrible accident happens, and he stays in his office till broad daylight. Who says the teacher works harder than these, or is entitled to more leisure?

Boys, too, it is thought, can play marbles enough, and cruise in the streets enough, and form loafing acquaintances enough, without the setting apart of a sixth day for the special purpose. There are some of an age that need all of six days in the week to study in, for these Common Schools are the People's Colleges, and the pupils are not by any means all infants. Mothers can manage their children before and after school, but that school-less sixth day is their terror. For that is a lawless, unordered day. Sometimes they can manufacture errands enough to keep their children busy, but when they are too busy for that, the little ones go uncared for—plotting "hooky" parties and digesting mischief.

The question is a difficult one to settle, yet well worthy careful consideration. We are glad that the Board takes it in hand.

## A Drouth that Helps the Land.

It is a time of dreadful drouth for the old Soakers of Connecticut. Their Liquor Law is as stringent as persimmons. A striped pig can't breathe Connecticut air any better than he could charcoal fumes. To get drunk requires a deal of enterprise, and to make another so is harder than it was to take Sebastopol—by telegraph. In reply to an inquiring correspondent, the Hartford *Daily Times* thus exposes the intent of the law:

1. You cannot make cider without violating this law, unless you either "grow" or "gather" the apples yourself.

2. The law does prohibit the distilling of your own cider, unless you are authorized by the County Commissioners, and then you can only sell to Town Agents.

3. It does not prohibit your making Beer other than Lager, unless it be intoxicating; but it does prohibit your distilling or selling the distilled spirits, unless it be to town agents only, when authorized by the County Commissioners.

In short, our correspondent can only make cider of apples grown or raised by himself, and then he cannot sell in a less quantity than five gallons. He cannot distill his own cider; he cannot distill any kind of beer—without violating the law.

## Duelling in New-York—Two Duels Within a Week.

Duelling seems to be becoming frequent, if not fashionable, in this vicinity. Two personal meetings have recently taken place between parties who left this City for the purpose of fighting, and we have reason to suspect that others are in contemplation. One of them occurred in Canada, and the belligerents returned to this City on Wednesday of last week. The circumstances of that affair were very nearly as follows:

A Mr. S——R had become very intimate in the family of a very wealthy gentleman in ill-health, who had become very much attached to him, *and intimated his intention to remember him* in his will. This intimacy gave great offence in the family of Mr. H——R, from the fears it excited that the property to which they considered themselves entitled from family connections, might slip out of their hands in the event of Mr. M.'s decease. While Mr. S——R was walking one day with Mrs. M. in one of the public parks, the elder Mr. H——R, who was passing with his son, got out of his carriage and struck him with his cane. Mr. S——R declined to hold Mr. H——R responsible for the insult, either on the spot or afterwards, on account of his age, but denounced with great severity his son, who had kept his place in the carriage during the rencontre. The son declined to take part in the affair, which, however, was afterwards taken up by a younger brother, and the parties, after some correspondence, left for Canada, where it was agreed the meeting should take place. The preliminaries were arranged;—the weapons were to be pistols—and the parties, being placed back to back, were to walk a certain distance, and at a signal to wheel and fire.

The second of Mr. S——R was an officer of the Army;—and the second of Mr. H——R was introduced by that gentleman as a merchant of New-York. On reaching the ground, however, Mr. S——R's second immediately recognized in the person of his opponent *a notorious New-York gambler*; and refused to act with him or have anything further to do with the affair so long as he was connected with it. Mr. H——R then proposed to "make up," and offered to shake hands with Mr. S——R, which the latter *refused*, and the company separated and returned to this City.

These are the circumstances as we have heard them; they may not be accurate in all particulars, but in the main, we have reason to believe, they are correctly given.

The other affair took place in Hoboken, and has already been briefly mentioned. The *Evening Post* has a more detailed account, from which it appears that EDWARD NORTON, a clerk in this City, who *resides in Hoboken, and JAMES JOHNSON*, a young liquor dealer, of South Carolina, had a quarrel on Sunday night. JOHNSON, who passes his Summers here to avoid the yellow fever, found it impossible to escape the fever of love. *In short*, he paid his attentions to a respectable young lady *of Hoboken, and with flattering prospects of success*.

To this young lady he had extended an invitation to join him in a walk on Sunday evening, which she declined. This he acquiesced in, and went with two friends to the Barclay-street Hotel, probably with a view to drown his reflections in some pleasant beverage. Judge of his surprise, when about 9 o'clock that evening, his friend NORTON entered the bar-room with the announcement that he was on his way to Hoboken with the aforementioned lady, and that he had for a moment left her in the ferry-house, to visit the bar. JOHNSON, however, concealed his chagrin for the time, and with his two companions returned with NORTON to the young lady on the boat.

Here his indignation found vent in language, which, however, it is not our purpose to report. Words passed between the two, which resulted in a challenge from JOHNSON to his New-York friend, which was accepted on the spot, without the use of pen, ink or paper.

On arriving at Hoboken, Messrs. W. ARNOLD and P. EVERETT were appointed seconds, after which the young lady was escorted home by Mr. NORTON, solus.

Arrangements were made for a duel on the Elysian Fields on Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock. But owing to the lateness of NORTON and his second in appearing on the ground, it was deferred till Wednesday at 6 o'clock. Two shots were exchanged, and on the second fire the South Carolinian *was wounded in the left arm*.

We regret to learn that EDWIN WILLIAMS, Esq., of this City, died on Saturday. Mr. W. *has long been known to our citizens from his* connection with the periodical press and other departments of literature. He published WILLIAMS' *Annual Register*, a most valuable work, for a number of years, and afterwards issued an edition of the Messages of the Presidents. He was also one of the writers of the book on the Napoleon family "by the Berkeley men," published soon after the accession of NAPOLEON III. For some years past Mr. W. has been connected with the *Herald*, having charge of the Political and other statistics, preparing the obituary notices and contributing to various other departments of the paper. He was a man of very wide general information, familiar with political events and men, a clear and forcible writer, and a gentleman of estimable personal and social qualities. We understand that his death was very sudden, having been caused by a disease resembling cholera, with which he was taken very soon after eating oysters on Friday night.

It may not be out of place in this connection to copy the following paragraph, concerning an alleged disease among the oysters of Chesapeake Bay. Whether those in this vicinity have been similarly affected or not, we are not aware:

"A Baltimore correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* writes that it is a singular fact, and one important to be generally known, that the oysters of those waters, thus far this season, have proved markedly deleterious to health. Persons have been taken violently ill after eating them, (raw especially,) with cramp, colic, cholera morbus, &c., and in some cases death has ensued. Crabs, too, have produced similar results. An old and experienced fisherman states that, in his judgment, oysters and crabs this season are impure, unhealthy, possessed of some poisonous substance and unsafe to be eaten."

## CITY POLITICS.

### Assembly Nominations.

5th District—John J. Reilly, (Hard.)
9th District—Joseph P. Morris, (Soft.)

ALDERMEN.

XIIIth Ward—John E. Briggs, (Whig.)
XVIIth Ward—Thomas Reilly, (Dem.)
XIXth Ward—John H. Ricker, (Soft.)

COUNCILMEN.

15th District—John G. Sedy, (Soft.)
16th District—John VanTine, (Soft.)
22d District—Wm. Floyd, (Whig.)
24th District—Henry S. Jennings, (Whig.)
25th District—Augustus F. Howell, (Whig.)
31st District—Jas. J. Cowenhoven, (Whig.)
32d District—Francis M. Curry, (Whig.)
33d District—Daniel D. Conover, (Whig.)

## Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—We have seldom heard an opera given with better *ensemble* and effect than WALLACE'S "Maritana" on Saturday night. Miss LOUISA PYNE had entirely recovered from her hoarseness and sang with delicious clearness and brilliancy. We have never heard her to better advantage. The house was a fair one, but not so crowded as on other occasions. There was a prevalent apprehension among musical circles that Miss PYNE would not be sufficiently recovered to resume her musical efforts, and this we imagine was the cause of a great many staying away.

"Maritana" is an opera which improves on repetition. The melodies are fresh and impressive, but beside this the instrumentation is of that class which may be remembered. Excepting MEYERBEER, WALLACE has no superior in this respect. His instrumentation is always fluent and appropriate; written neatly and temperately without any overbearing affection for brass instruments. The instrumentation of the chorus "Pretty Gitana" and the concerted piece which follows, is a gem of the first water, and nicely executed by the orchestra. We would suggest that the cornet prelude to the trio "Turn on Old Time" be omitted; the trumpet performer at the Broadway is incapable of playing it on his instrument.

The audience on Saturday evening was one of the most enthusiastic yet assembled in the Broadway. Everything was encored—even Mr. BORRANI'S execrably executed ballad. Mr. HARRISON was in superb voice, and sang and acted with more than usual spirit.

The present engagement of the English Opera Company will terminate on Saturday evening. To-night Mr. HARRISON takes a benefit—the first in America. On Wednesday, the opera of "Fra Diavolo" will be given. It is unnecessary to say more; the house is sure to be crowded every night.

ITALIAN OPERA.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that the performances at the Academy of Music are to be discontinued until Signor MARIO shall have recovered from his illness sufficiently to resume his part.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—On Saturday evening the RAVELS took their farewell of a New-York audience. The house was crowded, even to the upper circle, and the entertainment was very long and attractive, consisting of the pantomimes of "Robert Macaire," "Jocko" and "Asphodel," and a beautiful Terpsichorean *divertissement*, in which M'lle YRCA MATHIAS appeared. At the conclusion of "Robert Macaire," the brothers, ANTOINE, FRANCOIS and JEROME, were called before the curtain, and each responded to the call in appropriate remarks. *They retired amid the prolonged* plaudits of the audience.

It is the intention of the Ravels, we understand, to go to California. There can be no doubt that a short campaign in that land of gold will be sufficient to realize an ample fortune for each and all of these truly talented artistes.

To-night those marvelous prodigies, the Bateman Children, commence an engagement. They are so well known that anything like commendation is unnecessary. The bare announcement of the fact will be sufficient to insure a crowded house.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—On Thursday evening Miss ROSA BENNETT made her *début* here as *Lady Gay Spanker* in BOUCICAULT'S comedy of "London Assurance," and has repeated the performance every subsequent evening, and will repeat it again to-night. Miss ROSA BENNETT is from the Haymarket Theatre in London, and appears to have a thorough knowledge of stage business. She is a fine woman, of good appearance, and possessed of much grace. In the third and fourth acts of the comedy she shines to best advantage—the pathos of the last act being slightly too funny.

From what little we have seen of Miss BENNETT we are quite inclined to believe she is the best actress Mr. WALLACK has yet had at his beautiful little Theatre.

To-night "London Assurance" and a new farce called "Done on Both Sides."

BURTON'S THEATRE.—One of the decided triumphs of last season, SHAKSPEARE'S "Tempest," will be revived to-night. The caste remains the same, except in the delicate *Ariel*, which will be sustained by Miss MARION MACARTHY.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—*To-night* Mr. and Mrs. FISHER commence a star engagement, the opening play being "Ion," the hero by Mrs. FISHER, *Adrastus* by Mr. FISHER, *Phocion* by Mr. HARRY EYTINGE.

The farce of "Forty and Fifty" concludes the entertainment.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The popular drama of the "Rag Picker of Paris," and the "Wizard Skiff" will be performed here to-night.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—In the afternoon, "Alike as two Peas" and "To Oblige Benson." In the evening, "Don Cæsar de Bazan."

CASTLE GARDEN.—A grand equestrian troupe commence a short campaign here to-night. Of all places in the City, Castle Garden is the best adapted for a circus. It has been appropriately fitted up, and will undoubtedly attract a large audience. A detailed programme will be found elsewhere.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—The Burlesque Opera House of the BUCKLEYS was crowded last week, as usual, and the customary variety—music, negro delineations and burlesque—was served up in the BUCKLEYS' best style. The new burlesque on "Fra Diavolo" was good, but is inferior to their "Lucretia Borgia" or "Somnambula." The last act, though brief, drags, owing to the want of appropriate stage business and music. The ending is decidedly "horse operatic," and reminded us much of the afterpiece in the ring of a country circus. To-night "Lucretia Borgia" is to be revived.


## BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS.

CARPETINGS 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN SPRING PRICES.

Elegant velvet and tapestry carpeting from the recent large auction sales, now selling for less than the cost of importation.

New styles velvet, 10s. to 14s. per yard.
New styles tapestry, 8s. to 11s. per yard.
New styles Brussels, 8s. to 11s. per yard.
New styles 3-plys, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
New styles superfine ingrain, 6s. to 8s. per yard.
Ingrain, 3s. to 5s. per yard.

Also, a large stock of new patterns oil cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade equally low.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., cheap side.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT FOR THE SALE of DESHLER'S CELEBRATED TASTELESS PILLS FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Owing to the unexampled demand for this new specific for fever and ague, a wholesale and retail depot has been opened at No. 361 Broadway, nearly opposite the Tabernacle. The inventor of the remedy, Mr. DESHLER, will be in constant attendance, and advice to meet the particular cases of fever and ague patients will be given gratuitously by him.

These pills are warranted to cure the worst cases.

Orders from the City trade, and from dealers generally, are respectfully solicited.

C. D. DESHLER, Agent, No. 361 Broadway.

SILKS! SILKS! VELVETS!—G. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., No. 291 Grand-st., will open 200 pieces of [illegible] [illegible] per yard; [illegible] yards Lyons [illegible] Velvet [illegible] the yard.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

LADIES' CLOTHS AND [illegible].—[illegible] yards of [illegible] cloth [illegible] in brown and drab, [illegible] yards French Merinos, [illegible] the yard.

G. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

UNDERGARMENTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.—Those in want of these articles should call and examine the assortment offered at No. 104 Bowery. The THREE-THREADED GOODS, manufactured by the undersigned, deserve a trial, being elastic, durable, unshrinkable and cheap.

A. RANKIN & CO., [illegible]

[illegible] HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER [illegible]-STREET.—This establishment, conducted exclusively on the European plan, has a restaurant attached for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen not boarding in the Hotel. Dinner and suppers will be provided at all times, on short notice, either in private rooms or in the restaurant.

MORE TESTIMONY OF THE STRONGEST KIND from Ohio, in favor of DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by DR. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, fully proving that these Bitters are unequalled for the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, &c. Read the proof.

[illegible], Jeweller, Wooster, Ohio, Dec. [illegible], said: "I embrace this opportunity of informing you of the great benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters. I have used them for Chills and Fever, and Disordered Stomach, and found relief in every case. They are the best remedy for disordered Stomach, I think, in existence."

[illegible], Bloomfield, Ohio, Oct. [illegible], said: "With feelings of gratitude I take my pen to inform you of the incalculable benefit I have derived from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters. I have used them for the Liver Complaint, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public as the safest and best remedy in use."

The Editor of the *Worcester Democrat*, May [illegible], said: "Hoofland's German Bitters.—This invaluable medicine is daily performing cures of the most remarkable character. We do not speak of this medicine without a knowledge of its efficacy, as we have tried it in our family, and find it to be the only thing needed in Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia."

COLBY & CLARKE, Cambridge, Ohio, [illegible] 17, [illegible], said: "By those persons who have used your Hoofland German Bitters they are considered an invaluable remedy for Dyspepsia."

You should bear in mind that these Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, thereby possessing advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases.

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. [illegible] Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 80 Warren-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; OLCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; and by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FRENCH CHINA AND FANCY GOODS.—E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway, having secured from the manufacturers during his late trip to France, a large consignment of cheap French China and Fancy Goods, originally INTENDED FOR THE RUSSIAN MARKET, will open on MONDAY, Oct. [illegible], a new CHEAP-SIDE SHOW-ROOM, on the plan of the London Cheap Side Rooms, and in consequence of the EXTREMELY LOW RATES at which these goods have been consigned, will be enabled to sell DINING SERVICES for $25, formerly sold for $40; DECORATED TEA SETS, for $7 50, formerly sold for [illegible], and a very large variety of other goods at equally low prices. These goods have hitherto been sold principally for the Russian market, but owing to the non-intercourse now existing between France and Russia, will be offered here [illegible]. They will be constantly for sale in this [illegible] and the public may rely upon their being sold at the above rates.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MILLINERS.—[illegible] WILDE has recently received from [illegible] Paris all the new Fall and Winter styles of Millinery Goods, [illegible] Bonnets, French Artificial Flowers, Winter [illegible] Ribbons, [illegible]

[illegible] R. T. WILDE, No. [illegible]

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—HORACE WATERS, [illegible] Pianos, [illegible] Gilbert & Co.'s Premium Pianos, [illegible] T. GILBERT & CO., [illegible] Horace Waters' Pianos, [illegible] S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Melodeons, [illegible] Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. [illegible] HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

RICH'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFE, WITH [illegible] PATENT.—[illegible] PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE in this City, [illegible] STEARNS & MARVIN, [illegible] 146 Water-st., successors to Rich & Co.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WE BEG LEAVE TO CALL the particular attention of the trade, and others, to the great [illegible] HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., [illegible] THIS DAY, at the store of [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] at 10 1/2 o'clock, [illegible] to the highest bidder. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 8 [illegible]

BROCHE SHAWLS FROM AUCTION.—[illegible] [illegible] N. B.—The above goods are marked at the very lowest price, and all bought for cash. Ladies will find it to their interest to call at No. 259 Greenwich-st.

G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

RUPTURE.—MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RADICAL CURE TRUSS.—MARSH & CO. have just received the United States Letters Patent for MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, that took the premium at the late exhibition in the Crystal Palace. It has received the universal approbation of the medical and surgical profession of the City, and will cure nine out of ten cases of reducible Hernia. All persons are cautioned against infringing upon this instrument. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 2 1/2 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MELODEONS—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.—The power, brilliancy and richness of tone and elasticity of touch of S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons, place them far in advance of any other make of this class of instruments. They are tuned in the equal temperament, and are admirably adapted to the use of lecture, club or ball-room. Sold, wholesale and retail, at prices which defy competition. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS AT GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway.—The fur season having opened, the attention of the ladies is invited to the large and comprehensive assortment of muffs, victorines, cloaks, cuffs, gloves, &c., including every species of furs, rare and common, and all made up in the new styles announced in Paris for the coming Winter. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

REMEMBER PERHAM'S BURLESQUE TROUPE appears to-night in an entirely new programme of songs, dances, solos, &c. Several accessions have been made to the Troupe, amongst which is two young and beautiful ladies, and a young character dancer, who make their debut THIS EVENING. The side-splitting Pantomime of [illegible] concludes the performances.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE.—The attention of the public is called to the splendid sale of Cabinet Furniture to be made by HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 24, 25 and 26, at 10 1/2 o'clock each day. All the Furniture is of the first quality and warranted in every particular. Sale without reserve.

WINTER CLOTHING.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL dispose of the balance of his stock of first quality ready-made Clothing, comprising Overcoats, Business Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c., at wholesale prices, with a view of reducing the stock previous to the removal of the old stand, No. 321 Broadway, on the 1st of Feb. next, with an entire new stock. WM. T. JENNINGS, Nos. 7 and 9 Barclay-st.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.—SOLOMON & HART, NO. 243 Broadway invite the attention of purchasers to their extensive stock of brocatels, satin de laines, lace and muslin curtains, cornices and trimmings of all kinds, which they offer for sale lower than can be bought at any other establishment in the City.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS, FOR use in cold or wet weather. Also Ladies' Lined Gloves and Bleaching Gloves and Mitts, a certain cure for rough or chapped hands. For sale at all Rubber stores, and to the trade only, at No. 23 John-st., up-stairs.

PIANO-FORTES, MANUFACTURED BY J. P. WAKE & Co., No. 20 Barclay-street, New-York. Equal in tone and touch to any in the world, fully warranted, and for sale at a large discount for cash or approved paper.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and F. C. GOFFIN'S impregnable defiance locks and cross bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—SUPERB ASSORTMENT.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, have now in store a very complete assortment of clothing for boys. Overcoats, cloaks, talmas, pantaloons and vests, under garments, &c., &c. No deviation from marked prices.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, at 12 1/2 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see his advertisement in another column.

PEARL TABLET, A FINE ARTICLE FOR IMPROVING the complexion and giving the skin a fine, smooth surface, and healing pimples and other eruptions of the skin. Try it. For sale at GOURAUD'S, No. 187 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

J. R. THOMPSON, FROM PARIS, PHRENOLOGICAL Hair Cutter, is to be found at No. 4 Warren-st., 3 doors from Broadway. He is the only Artist in New-York who thoroughly understands cutting the hair to suit the formation of the head. Call and try his skill.

CLOTHING.—HEWIT, COWLSON & CO.'S CLOTHING is sold at No. 150 Fulton and No. 64 Ann-sts.

## PERSONAL.

DRIVE JERUSALEM PLACE, V. E. M. PARK.—Sun on the look out, come home all right. SAMUEL.

## WANTED

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer, makes good bread and pastry. Can be highly recommended as regards character and competency. Also, a young German girl, who is an excellent chambermaid and lady's maid, knows her business and is competent to do plain sewing. Both are willing to go out of the City, and have been with their present employers for two years. Apply at No. 20 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women, Protestants, who are first class cook and pastry cook, is willing to assist in washing and ironing, do other chamber work and waiting, handsome or neat and graceful; both thoroughly understand their business, and can give unquestionable City references from last employer. To be seen till engaged at No. 220 7th-st., near 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women, both Protestants; one as good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; the other as chamber maid and waiter, or to assist in the washing. If required, they would wish to live in one house together; have good City references; can be seen for two days at No. 7 Spring-st., corner of the Bowery. No objection to the country.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat young Girl of 18 years of age, as nurse, to assist in sewing and ironing; has good City reference from last place. Please call at No. 183 8th-st., between 4th and 5th-avs. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young lady, as governess in an American family, or governess to young children. The country preferred, or would go South. Can furnish reference. Address, this week, GOVERNESS, of New-York Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very competent girls, with good City references; one as cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as chamber maid and seamstress, or as nurse and to assist; or. Call at No. 76 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and nurse, or as nurse in a private family by a very experienced girl, or as a good cook and to wash and iron by another. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 77 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young woman, as Seamstress, fully capable of taking charge of a lady's as a most excellent cutter and fit children's dresses, in a private family; and can come well recommended. Please call at No. 114 West 11th-st., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well recommended German woman, as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; is a splendid bread-maker, and has the very best of City references. Apply at CLARKSON'S free office, No. 76 3d-av., between 11th and 12th-sts.

SERVANTS—Are now exceedingly anxious to find Situations. Many are well recommended. A greater number than usual is now on hand at C. MASON'S Office, No. 14 3d-av., and 120 Bowery. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; others less 25 cents.

UPPER SERVANT WANTED.—An experienced man servant wanted in a family where there is a second waiter. Apply, with references, to Box No. 103 Post-Office.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED—By a Gentleman's family, who live in the City, at No. 111 Bowery, in Trinity building, room 42, at 10 o'clock this morning.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP OF ALL Kinds may be engaged at the Office of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Grove-st., Varick-st. Female domestics there and at the upper office, No. 129 Ninth-st., corner of Broadway.

EXCELLENT FAMILY SERVANTS—For hotels and boarding houses, for every kind of work, and many of them with two and three years' references and testimonials, at GORRIE'S COMMERCIAL Establishment, No. 367 Broadway, corner of Reade; for Also, German and English, and Protestant girls. Male help of every nation and for every kind of work, at this and the Branch Establishment, No. 102 Greenwich-st.

TEACHER.—A young lady of four years' experience in teaching, she can teach all the higher English branches, Latin, Drawing, and Painting, and various ornamental branches, and desires a place where she can devote her entire time to her duties in a school or family. A home more of an object than salary. Would not object to going South or out of the City, with sufficient inducements. Address Miss J. R. S., Times office.

TEACHER.—A young lady, who has had experience in teaching, would like a situation in a private school in the City. Good references can be given as to her capability. Please address VARA, Box 1-st, Post-Office.

TUTOR WANTED.—To reside in a private family. To have the charge of 3 boys; he must be of unexceptionable character, kind in manner, of true piety, and amply qualified to instruct most thoroughly in the English branches, and to conduct their French studies. Call on Mr. LOW, No 10 Exchange-place.

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—The advertiser, having had several years experience in the mailing department of a newspaper in the City of New York, respectfully offers his services for a similar position on moderate salary. Unbeatable references will be furnished. Address W. P. M., Box No. 1,457, New-York Post-Office.

A YOUNG MAN—Of liberal education, who can give good references for character and scholarship, and who has had some experience in teaching, desires a situation either as teacher in some school or family, or in some Library. Address A. B., Lock-box No. 27, Providence, R. I.

CHILD WANTED.—The advertiser and his wife wish to adopt a girl about ten years of age, possessed of a sound constitution, pure morals, good intellectual capacity, and a musical ear. A letter, with some testimonials of these qualifications, will meet with attention if addressed D. E. F. G., Hartford, Conn. Those who look for a situation for which they would wish to be recommended, or who would not be satisfied with a family of liberal Christians, need not apply.

TO SHIP BUILDERS AND MACHINISTS.—A lady wishes to apprentice a lad about 15 years old to either of the above trades. The boy is quick and of an ingenuous turn of mind. Address by post, or call on Mrs. F., No. 180 West 13th-st., New-York.

THE ADVERTISER—A young man 22 years of age, of temperate and ambitious in his habits, writes a quick, legible hand, and according to Brown & Nesbitt's Ledger, he will be a literary business, wants a situation as collector, out-door clerk, or in a newspaper establishment, or in any respectable concern where the remuneration for services would yield an honest living. Perfect wishing the services of such a person, please address WM. PALMER, No. 44 Bank-st., New-York.

WANTED IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE.—A middle-aged man, who can be trusted with the attendance of clients and an office, is competent to draw ordinary papers, examine titles, keep accounts, and make himself generally useful. Communications, with name and references as to ability, to be addressed to Box No. 2,961, General Post Office.

NO CHARGE.—Employers supplied free of charge, with the best of cooks, nurses, waiter girls, chamber maids, girls for general housework, for the office No. 157 Meeker-st., 2d door east of Broadway. J. S. SCUDDER.

TO FUR MANUFACTURERS.—The Operative Furriers of New-York and vicinity, having organized themselves into a body, called the NEW-YORK FURRIERS' SOCIETY, beg to suggest to manufacturers requiring assistance, operatives, the advantages they will derive by addressing F. T. Times Office. Such men only as may be wanted will be recommended.

BALLET DANCING.—Wanted, immediately, 24 Ballet girls from 8 to 14 years of age, to learn the dancing. Instruction will be given free to those who have a decided taste and talent for the above accomplishment. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock at Nos. 197 and 199 Walker-st., second house from Bowery.

JOHN YOUNG—Is the most successful agent for the supplying of servants, at No. 7 Carmine-st., or No. 145 Bowery. N. B.—Subscribers to either have the benefit of both offices.

## HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT—A 2 story house, in good order, between Lexington and 4th-avs., with all the modern improvements, and be pleasantly located. Will be taken on a lease of one or more years, either furnished or unfurnished. Address Box No. 1,151, New-York Post Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—By a small family without children, a furnished house, above Bleecker-st and near Broadway will be preferred. Satisfactory references given. Address C. W. E., Box 173 City Post Office.

BOARDING HOUSE—Wanted to rent by November 1st, or sooner, a house in first rate repair, containing from 30 to 40 rooms, to be used as a genteel boarding house; it would prefer one already furnished; location near or from Broadway, and not above Houston-st. Address immediately CANANDAIGUA, care *Daily Times* Office.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY WANTED—In exchange for well-known manufacturing stock paying 10 per cent dividend. Apply to MILES & BETTS, No. 87 Wall-st.

ENGINE AND BOILER WANTED—About six horse-power. Address E. S. T., office of this paper.

## LOST AND FOUND.

STOCK CERTIFICATE LOST—On the 8th inst. Certificate No. 94, for 100 shares of Panama Free State Co. to stock, dated February 21, 1854. The person finding the same will please return it to W. MULLIGAN, No. 8 Wall-st.

NO INVENTION OF THE PRESENT CENTURY equals in utility the celebrated ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP of Dr. GOURAUD. Its properties for removing TAN, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, DISCOLORATIONS, RINGWORM, SALT RHEUM, BARBERS' ITCH, CHAPS, CHAPPED and every species of Cutaneous Eruptions, beautiful as the miraculous. Not the least among the recommendations of this inestimable Soap is its Portability; it can be used in hard, or even salt water, thus rendering it available at sea, where, of course, the luxury of Bought Crotons is out of the question. Handsome cake sent free, on receipt of 25 cents. For sale by druggists and fancy goods dealers everywhere.

Dr. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE eradicates superfluous hair from any part of the body. Working ladies as well as a gentleman's face, leaving the skin smooth and free from blemish. This cosmetic has obtained except by the use of Gouraud's Pomade Subtile.

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TO PUBLISHERS.—Circumstances having occurred by which the publication of my "Autobiography" is again thrown open to the trade, I now give notice that the work is in a forward state of progress, and that the engravings and stereotypes will be completed and ready for delivery on the 15th November next. It will make about 450 pages and include twenty-five illustrations, most of them by Darley; also, a steel frontispiece of myself, engraved by THALE. The work to be published for $1 25.

I offer the work to responsable publishers, and will receive bids for the same, including the cost of plates and engravings, and will award the publication to the highest responsible bidder, he to pay the cost of the work on delivery of the stereotype plates, which I hereewith submit.

P. T. BARNUM.

AMERICAN MUSEUM, Oct. 19, 1854.

PREFACE.

I have been repeatedly urged within the last few years to write my life, being assured by publishers that such a work would have a ready sale, and by friends, that my business friends that it would be a readable book.

In these pages I have given the true history of my many adventures, and the numerous enterprises in which I have been engaged.

Those who peruse this volume will see that my career has been truly a checkered one. I have been a farmer's boy and a merchant, a clerk and a manager; a showman and a president. I have been in jails and in palaces, have known poverty and abundance; have survived every large portion of two Continents; have met with all varieties of men, have seen every phase of human character, and I have on several occasions been in important interests need.

In all this I have had some sad reverses, but on the whole my life has been a merry one. I have looked chiefly on the bright side of things, and from the various incidents with which this volume is interspersed, some of my readers may think I have inclined too much to the fun-loving side of my character, in violation of my constitutional bias, the associations of my youth, and the tenor of my parentage. I trust, however, that in the mode incidents herein related I have recorded nothing that will shock the feelings of the most fastidious, while many of them, perhaps, will cause laughter, will be found to convey a good practical lesson.

It will be seen that I have not covered up my so called "humbugs," but have given a full account even of such projects as I have flattered myself have succeeded in the World's Home. While I trust that I have distinctly no more than an honest pride in recounting the history of the American Museum and General Tom Thumb.

The musical campaign of Jenny Lind, for which I have on many occasions been thanked and congratulated, is herein minutely described.

None of my enterprises, however, have been omitted, and though a portion of my "contributions" may by some be considered injudicious, I prefer frankness to a false veiling of the truth, whenever I have had a hand in the picture.

P. T. BARNUM.

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F. W. & W. F. GILLEY.

NO. 76 BROADWAY.
GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.

JAMES FRANCIS, No. 76 Broadway, has received and will open this morning, Monday, Oct. 23, a large lot of Striped and Plaid Silks of very superior quality and choice styles at 62, 75, and 87½ per yard. Also

PLAID VALENCIAS
ALL WOOL PLAIDS
FRENCH MERINOS AND CASHMERES.

And several cartoons of French-worked Collars and Sleeves, &c., the newest and most recherché goods imported this season.

PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS

Have again reduced the prices of their Silks, and offer a very large assortment at 75 per yard. Also, Wool Plaids, Merinos, Delaines, and other Dress Goods, usually cheap. Embroideries at unusually low prices. Also, Ribbons for bonnets and trimming, &c., &c.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 60 Canal-st., (4 doors from Broadway.

NEW OPENING
TURKISH CASHMERE,
NO. 425 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, TALMAS, &c., &c.—GEO. BRODIE, No. 34 Canal-st., has just received another shipment of very handsome new styles of French cloaks, mantillas in plain and richly embroidered velvet, satin, cloth, and other fabrics. The ladies are respectfully invited to examine his very large and select stock of Parisian and home manufactured cloaks, talmas,

## Letter from Howell Cobb on the African Slave Trade.

*From the Citizen, Oct. 21.*

Perry, Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1854.

Sir: Enclosed I send you a communication with my proper name annexed, which I desire you to publish in the *Citizen*. I desire its publication in New-York, for the reason that if it were published here the editor of the *Evangelist* might not see it. Besides, such communications would do no good if published here. As your views are correct on such subjects, I trust there will be no objection to its publication.

I am, very respectfully, &c., HOWELL COBB.

Mr. John Mitchel.

Retreat, (Ga.) Thursday, Sept. 21, 1854.

*To the Editor of the New-York Evangelist:*

Sir: In your issue of the 17th ult., which I did not see until a few days ago, there occur some editorial remarks, founded on an extract from the Daily Times, relating to the brig *Grey Eagle*, Capt. Donald, to which I propose a brief reply. I feel invited to this course from your saying, "We should be glad to ask our Southern friends what they think of the possibility of such an event!"—the revival of the African slave trade.

Every true friend of the Union must deeply deplore the circumstances which have resulted in the alienation of that fraternal regard, which should have continued to characterize the American people as one brotherhood, growing out of the subject of domestic Slavery. But while the absence of that feeling is matter of regret, it is no small gratification to us of the South to know that we are blameless. It is impossible for any friend of the Union to point to a single instance by which the South originated a measure that threatened the integrity of the Union, or did injustice to any of its citizens. The South has not only done all that it could do to add to our national honor and greatness, but has studiously abstained from everything calculated to disturb the domestic harmony. Nay more, when the South has had heaped upon it the most disgusting and provoking abuse,—when it has suffered the most wanton acts of injustice from the North, it has displayed a forbearance and patience, which the people of the South only can display. These are some of the sacrifices which the South has heretofore made, and is still making for sake of peace and the Union. I trust that this forbearance is not to be put to stronger tests, for they might produce practical secession.

The brig *Grey Eagle*, so far as my information goes (I got it from yours, and other newspapers,) was owned at the North, was commanded by a northern captain, and navigated by a northern crew. This brig went to Africa, and, from some barracoon on the coast procured a cargo of six hundred slaves, it is said, and landed them on the Island of Cuba. What do you see in all this, Sir, calculated to excite your fears, or to justify your surmises, that the South is about to revive the African slave trade? Southern men had no interest in this brig or her cargo, that I know of. Pardon me when I say, it seems to me, that we of the South might ask with much more propriety, whether Northern men ever intend to relinquish this traffic?

The history of the African slave trade shows, that before it was prohibited by law, the South participated in it, so far as the importation was concerned, to a very limited extent, and since its prohibition, not at all, that I know of. The vessels engaged in the trade, were principally, if not altogether, owned by northern men (mostly—New England men.) Northern men brought the slaves to the South and sold them. How these slaves were procured—how they suffered in the middle and other passages, &c., &c., we of the South only know what history relates. Whatever these sufferings may have been, they form the amount of northern responsibility in the case. How the slaves have been treated since they have become ours, forms the amount of our responsibility—a responsibility which we are, by no means, inclined to exchange for yours, were such a thing possible, and which we are not disposed to deny or avoid.

Your inquiry is directed principally to the African slave trade, although you discuss at some length, and in the usual way, another subject—domestic slavery. You desire to know what Southern sentiment may be, as to the revival of this trade—I will give that sentiment as I understand it, and I think I understand it well—*the South is now, as it ever has been since the trade became unlawful*, UTTERLY OPPOSED TO ITS REVIVAL. No doubt, Sir, it would afford you much pleasure if the facts would permit you to say as much for the North. Excuse me, Sir, it seems surprising that you should entertain a doubt, with regard to Southern sentiment on this subject. With a coast extending from Maryland to Texas, every facility abundant and at hand, what is there now, or has there been heretofore, to prevent the South carrying on this trade, had it been so disposed? And if disinclined to the *direct* trade with Africa, what is there *now*, or has there been heretofore, to prevent an *indirect* trade, by way of Cuba?

On this subject, with regard to my native State, (Georgia,) I can be very explicit—positive. You will perceive that the power of prohibiting the African slave-trade is in the Federal Constitution, but an implied power—powers of this kind remain dormant until they are put into exercise by legislation. Congress passed an act, in 1807, prohibiting this trade after the first day of January, 1808. TEN YEARS before this period, that is, in 1798, Georgia *included in her Constitution this article*: "There shall be no importation of slaves into this State, from Africa, or any foreign place, after the first day of October next." For the purpose of carrying fully into effect the provisions of *her Constitution* and the act of Congress of 1807, Georgia passed several acts. In one of these acts, passed in 1817, thirty-seven years ago, only one year after the organization of the Colonization Society, provision was made for turning over to said Society any African slaves which might be introduced into the State. There occurs in the last-mentioned act this remarkable clause: "His Excellency the Governor is authorized and requested to aid in promoting the benevolent views of said Society, in such manner as he may deem expedient." So stands, *this day*, the Constitution and law of *Georgia*. I regret that I am not prepared to make an investigation of this subject, as respects the other Southern States; but I apprehend that an examination will show as efficient legislation, on the part of each of them, as is that of Georgia; for a common purpose would necessarily suggest common action.

There are but two places, on our side of the Atlantic where this trade is carried on, to wit, Brazil and Cuba. Brazil being remote, at present, from the United States, I shall here say no more that relates to that Government. The trade goes on with Cuba, and is likely to go on, as long as things continue in their present position. Now, Sir, I declare, and I trust you will believe me to be sincere, I see no remedy for this objectionable trade (nor for the Africanization of Cuba) but the bringing that Island into the American Union. This, I trust will be at no distant day. This event will not only put an end to those ceaseless annoyances, experienced by commercial men, but the people of the Island will be blessed with liberty of conscience and all the freedom of freemen. May we of the South count on your coöperation in this great and good work?

I have confined myself, you perceive, to the discussion of the revival of the African Slave Trade, although your editorial would justify me in alluding to the subject of domestic Slavery. You will not understand me, because I have not discussed the latter subject, *to be averse to its discussion*; but really, Sir, it appears to me to be not only unnecessary, but a work of supererogation to discuss the propriety of an institution, which the laws, the *Constitutions, both State and Federal*, and the Bible, authorize and regulate.

I am, very respectfully, &c., HOWELL COBB.

Ohio Election.—We have received the returns from some dozen more counties since our issue of Saturday, which, added to our former table, swells the majority for the People's ticket to upwards of seventy thousand. There are twelve more counties to hear from, which will probably increase the present majority to between seventy-five and eighty thousand, which is sufficient for all practical purposes. One curious feature in regard to the returns is, that in nearly every instance the official majority exceeds the reported. Having elected our State ticket by seventy-five thousand majority, we have only to add that the entire Anti-Nebraska Congressional delegation has been elected. This is no longer a matter of doubt. Returns sufficient have been received to render this fact certain; and not one member is elected by less than 1,500 majority. Several have four thousand; one or two, five; and one, Stanton, not less than seven thousand majority.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Decapitated by the Cars.—The Rochester *Union* of Tuesday learns by a gentleman who came from Niagara Falls on Monday evening, that the train which left that place at about 4 P. M. ran over a man near the Suspension Bridge, under the following singular circumstances: the man was discovered by the engineer, walking between the rails; the usual signals were given and the train checked, but the man paid no attention to the cars. The pilot struck him, and threw him in such a position that his head was severed from his body—the former falling between the rails, and the latter rolling into the ditch beside the track. The train had but three coaches, and had come so near to a stop when the accident occurred, that the head of the unfortunate man was found under the cars. He was not identified, nor was his strange conduct accounted for. *He was probably deaf, or had determined upon suicide.*

Four of the members of the Missouri Legislature are "in a bad fix," being pledged to vote with the majority, and no party has a majority.

## ANOTHER MURDER.

### A Young German Girl Fatally Stabbed through Jealousy.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

The young German girl, Helena Meyer, who was stabbed in a fit of jealousy by William Schaffenberg, at No. 60 Greenwich-street, on the 24th of September last, died on Saturday at the New-York Hospital, where she had been conveyed for medical assistance. Schaffenberg was arrested at the time and has been confined in the Tombs since the fatal night.

Coroner Wilhelm held the Inquest yesterday at the Hospital. The following testimony—which clearly fastens the guilt on the prisoner—was adduced:

TESTIMONY.

*Louis Reebel*, residing at No. 60 Greenwich-street, sworn: I keep a lager bier saloon at the above place, in the basement; I have occupied the premises since last May; I have been acquainted with the deceased, Helena Meyer, for two months; she came to my house, and I employed her as cook; she was there for that purpose; I also know the prisoner; he was in the habit of visiting the deceased—sometimes daily, and at other times much less frequently; they were good friends, and acted well towards one another; they were never closer together that I know of; about 8 o'clock on the evening of the 24th of September last the prisoner came to my place seeming to be a little intoxicated; the deceased was in the room at the time, sitting on a sofa; Caroline Schmol, Carl Wagener, and Joseph Miller were also present; I think the prisoner took something to drink, and he also took some coffee with us in the back room; we then went into the bar-room; I saw nothing more of the prisoner until I saw him raise his hand and strike the deceased; I thought he struck her with his hand alone; she cried out, "My Jesus, I am dead!" I looked towards her and saw blood issuing from her left side; I sent my bar-keeper immediately for the doctor, and Caroline Schmol for an officer; they had no quarrel or any word together before he stabbed her; I saw no knife in his hand, but one lay on the sofa; the knife was bloody when I found it; the knife now shown me is the one; I cannot say in which direction the blow was given; they had no quarrel whatever, and I know of no provocation that he could have had; I was within six or eight feet of them at the time; the doctor who came examined the wound, but did not think it dangerous, and Charles Wagener put the deceased to bed; the prisoner was afterwards arrested by an officer; I knew that the prisoner was much attached to the deceased; he told me that he loved her very much, but I noticed that she frequently treated him very coolly; he stood directly in front of her when he struck her; the prisoner looked rather wild that evening.

*Caroline Schmol*, sworn—I reside at the same place as the last witness; I am in his employ; at first in the capacity of bartender, then as cook; I was in the room at the time the occurrence took place; I was behind the bar at the time, a distance of about 12 feet from the parties; I heard no words between the prisoner and deceased until she cried out, after being stabbed; I did not pay much attention to them; I saw blood upon her side when I looked at her; I did not see the blow given, or the knife; the prisoner stood in front of her; I know he thought a great deal of the deceased, and I know that they never slept together; the prisoner looked very wild, and I thought that he was intoxicated; I was very intimate with the deceased, and came to this country with her, but never heard her speak of the prisoner; other men were in the habit of coming in and sitting on the sofa talking to deceased.

*Joseph Miller*, sworn—I reside at No. 60 Greenwich-street; I am bar-keeper for the first witness; on the evening of the 24th of September, about 8 o'clock, I went to the above place, with Charles Wagener, to get something to drink; I was not bar-keeper then; when I went in the prisoner was standing at the bar, and he walked away towards the sofa—at least I thought so—but I do not know certainly which way he went; the first I heard was the outcry of the deceased who was sitting on the sofa; it was but a minute or two between the time he was standing by the bar, and the outcry; no person left the room during this time; I was sent out immediately for a doctor.

*Charles Wagener* sworn: I reside at No. 9 Rector-street; I am a cigar-maker; I went into the said lager bier saloon with the preceding witness on the evening of the 24th September last; when I went in, the prisoner asked me to take a drink with him; I did so; the deceased was sitting on the sofa, and I went also to sit on the sofa, but she would not allow me to; the prisoner was walking up and down the room; I was standing talking to her when the prisoner came towards the sofa and I heard a blow given; I did not see him give the blow; the prisoner came around behind me to my right side, so that I could not see him; at the same moment the deceased cried out, "My Jesus, I am dead!" the prisoner said at the same time, "*You will not rise from that sofa again and I shall be hung, and that is what I want*;" I saw blood upon her left side at the same time, but did not see the knife; I then took the deceased up and laid her on a bed in the other room, where upon opening her dress I saw the wound; the prisoner seemed very much excited at the time, but I did not notice that he was drunk; a young man was sitting on the sofa with the deceased at the time of the occurrence; I do not know him; I think his name is Reinecke; he is a *friend* of the prisoner's; the deceased was sitting in the middle of the sofa, and Reinecke at her right side; no one else was near them at the time and no one could have committed the deed but the prisoner; there was no quarrel or words passed between them in my presence; I know that the prisoner was in the habit of visiting the deceased, but know nothing of his being jealous of her.

*Michael Sheban*, sworn: I am a police officer of the First Ward; on the night of the 24th of September last, I was informed that there was a quarrel in the basement of No. 60 Greenwich-street; I went with Officer Fitzgerald to the place and found deceased lying on a bed in the back room, bleeding; I turned back to the bar and saw the prisoner there much excited; at the same time either Miller or Wagener pointed out the prisoner as the person who had stabbed her; I arrested him; he said he had stabbed her and would go with me; I took him to the Station-house; he afterwards told me his name, and said he *had killed a girl at No. 60 Greenwich-street*.

*John Fitzgerald* sworn—I am an officer of the First Ward Police; I corroborate the testimony given by Officer Sheban; I was with him on the night in question; when taking the prisoner to the station-house, he attempted to put his hand in his pocket but I would not let him do so, thinking he wanted to throw something away, or to use the knife if he still had it; he said he had nothing in his pocket; that he had left the knife sticking in the deceased at the house No. 60 Greenwich-street. I went back there after taking him to the station-house and found the knife on the bar.

THE MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

*F. Markoe Wright, M. D.*, sworn: I am house surgeon of the New-York Hospital; the deceased, Helena Meyer, was admitted on the evening of the 24th of September last, suffering from a penetrating wound in the left side, between the tenth and eleventh ribs; she was considerably *prostrated from loss of blood*; she lingered until the 21st day of October, when she died, between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon; I made a post-mortem examination of the body this morning, and found the traces of a wound passing between the tenth and eleventh ribs on the left side, through the lower portion of the lung and the diaphragm into the spleen; these organs were consolidated together by the effects of the inflammation consequent upon the wound; there was a circumscribed suppurative peritonitis, forming a large abscess just under the diaphragm, which had opened into the lung; there were evidences of inflammation throughout the greater part of the substance of the lung on that side; these injuries were the cause of death; I think the wound might have been produced by the knife now shown me.

The testimony being concluded, the Coroner charged the Jury, stating the facts elicited in the investigation.

VERDICT OF THE JURORS.

After a few moments' consultation, the Jury rendered a verdict—"That Helena Meyer came to her death by the effects of a wound in the left side, inflicted with a dirk knife in the hands of William Scharffenberg on the 24th of September, 1854, at No. 60 Greenwich-street."

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONER.

On the rendition of the verdict, Scharffenberg was fully committed by the Coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury.

On his examination he stated that he was 26 years of age, born in Hamburg, and was a runner for the sailors' boarding-house of F. Peters, at No. 38 Roosevelt-street. In answer to the question as to what he had to say relative to the charge preferred against him,—he stated that he did not remember anything at all of the occurrence, and was so excited at the time that he was not *in his right mind*; also, that *the house of Reebel is a house of prostitution*—the deceased and Caroline Schmol being there for that purpose.

United States Consul.—We are glad to learn that our respected townsman, Canfield Dorwin, Esq., has received his exequatur from her Majesty, in confirmation of the nomination of the President of the United States, as Consul here for the American Government. In the growing intercourse between the two countries, and the disposition there has been shown on both sides to relax those foolish restrictions, which never could be anything but prejudicial to both countries, it is gratifying to find that the American Government has secured the assistance of a gentleman of Mr. Dorwin's high commercial respectability and personal intelligence. Mr. Dorwin's long residence in Canada has given him ample opportunities of learning what a mere diplomat could not. The proportion of American citizens settling in the Canadas is daily increasing, and their active business agencies extending; the necessity of the appointment of a Consul must be, therefore, obvious, and we think the personal propriety of the present one will be doubted by no one.—*Montreal Transcript.*

Tunnel.—The city of Chicago has closed a contract with the American Submarine Tunnel Company, for the construction of a cast-iron roadway under Chicago River, within one year and sixty days from this time. Sixty days are allowed for securing the right of way, and one year for building the tunnel. The plan is that known as Col. Miller's, being cast-iron in large sections, riveted together, and made tight by metallic packing. The Company are to be the exclusive owners of the tunnel—the city, however, reserving the right to take it from their hands at any time it may see fit, at an appraised valuation by three persons. The rates of toll are fixed by the ordinance at one cent for each pedestrian, three cents for each vehicle drawn by one horse, and half a dime for each vehicle drawn by two horses.

More Early Sugar Making.—We are glad to learn that Gov. Hebert and Mr. Vaughan both commenced grinding the canes on their splendid plantations on the 20th ult. We have not heard whether any of their new sugar has yet reached the market. If it has not, it is not far away by this time, our readers may rest assured.

A Father Murdered by his Step-son.—We are informed that James Gordon stabbed his step-father, Thomas Arnold, yesterday, the 29th instant, in his own house. He died last night. A difficulty existed between Gordon and his sister, a widow, about some property which she said he had not accounted for as administrator of her deceased husband. They were sparring, when the old man commanded them to stop, and for Gordon to leave the house—this he would not do. Mr. A. took down his gun to compel him to leave, but Gordon sprang at him, laid hold of the gun, and in the scuffle stabbed him in the breast and twice in the lower part of the abdomen, the bowels protruding through these wounds. Mr. A. lingered along in great agony until midnight, when he expired. Gordon made his escape, and is not yet taken.—*Eddyville (Iowa) Free Press, Sept. 30.*

Hon. Francis B. Cutting was unanimously nominated for reelection to Congress by the National Democracy of the Eighth District of New-York, but declined to accept, *from private considerations*. Mr. C. is undoubtedly a man of superior talents and great learning.—*Kentucky Statesman, Oct 10.*

Unprecedented Duck Shooting.—The Petersburg (Va.) *Express* chronicles an extraordinary feat accomplished a day or two since by Mr. Henry Covington of Chesterfield. He killed fifty-seven wild ducks at one shot, in said county, at the junction of Swift Creek with the Appomattox. The *Express* says: It is unprecedented in the annals of duck shooting and we challenge the world to beat it.

☞ There will be three brothers, the Messrs. Washburn, in the next Congress. The only previous occurrence of such an incident was in the Congress of 1826–27. The brothers then were William and John Findlay, Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania, and James Findlay, Representative from Ohio.

☞ They have a good joke on Dr. Egan, of Chicago; he is a great land operator, as well as a most successful physician. The doctor prescribed some pills for a lady. She asked how they were to be taken. "A quarter down," said the doctor, "and the balance in one or two years."

## MARKET REPORTS.

Exports from the Port of New-York. *Exclusive of Specie, to Foreign Ports, for the week ending Oct. 19, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:*

FLOUR.

| | Bbls. 1853. | Value. | Bbls. 1854. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | 7,765 | $53,030 | 60 | $365 |
| London | 1,100 | 7,707 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bristol | 1,080 | 7,445 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Glasgow | 1,282 | 9,130 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cork | 300 | 2,100 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Marseilles | [illegible] | 2,441 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Havre | 23,114 | 143,926 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Africa | [illegible] | [illegible] | 75 | 639 |
| Brazil | 1,700 | 11,649 | 4,001 | 26,787 |
| Argentine Republic | 300 | 2,345 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Central America | 340 | 2,340 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Venezuela | 650 | 4,776 | 163 | [illegible] |
| New Granada | [illegible] | [illegible] | 170 | [illegible] |
| Porto Rico | [illegible] | [illegible] | 176 | [illegible] |
| Dutch West Indies | [illegible] | [illegible] | 269 | [illegible] |
| Danish West Indies | 350 | 2,450 | 389 | [illegible] |
| French West Indies | [illegible] | [illegible] | 373 | 2,731 |
| British West Indies | 597 | 3,835 | 1,966 | 14,739 |
| British Guiana | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| British N. America | 7,877 | 34,587 | 4,378 | 23,334 |
| Total for the week | 48,565 | $352,647 | 13,025 | $102,958 |
| Total 2d w'k in Oct. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total 1st w'k in Oct. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total in Sept. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total in August | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total in July | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total since July 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

WHEAT.

| | Bush. | Value. | Bush. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| London | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bristol | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Glasgow | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cork | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Antwerp | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Marseilles | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Havre | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| British W. Indies | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total for the week | 205,185 | $532,684 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total 2d w'k Oct. | [illegible] | [illegible] | 20,624 | $34,348 |
| Total 1st w'k Oct. | [illegible] | [illegible] | 3,324 | 4,281 |
| Total in Sept. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total in August | [illegible] | [illegible] | 65,101 | 107,231 |
| Total in July | [illegible] | [illegible] | 199,854 | 355,399 |
| Total since July 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 287,913 | $501,767 |

COTTON.

| | Bales. | Value. | Bales. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | [illegible] | [illegible] | 5,327 | $171,960 |
| Havre | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,450 | [illegible] |
| Antwerp | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total for the week | [illegible] | [illegible] | 6,341 | $227,469 |
| Total 2d w'k in Oct. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total 1st w'k in Oct. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total in Sept. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total in August | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total in July | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total since 1st July | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

CORN.

| | Bushels. | Value. | Bushels. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | $72,745 |
| Cork | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cuba | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| British W. Indies | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| British N. America | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total for the week | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total previously | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total since 1st July | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | $441,707 |

CORN MEAL.

| | Bbls. & bu. | Value. | Bbls. & bu. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Danish W. Indies | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| British W. Indies | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| British N. America | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total for the week | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total previously | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total since 1st July | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

BEEF.

| | Bbls. & tcs. | Value. | Bbls. & tcs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bristol | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Glasgow | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Marseilles | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lisbon | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Rotterdam | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Africa | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Central America | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cuba | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New Granada | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dutch West Indies | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Danish W. Indies | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| British W. Indies | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| British N. America | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total for the week | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total previously | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total since 1st July | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

PORK.

| | Bbls. & tcs. | Value. | Bbls. & tcs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | [illegible] | [illegible] | 15 | $174 |
| Bristol | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Marseilles | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Antwerp | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Africa | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Central America | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chili | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New Granada | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Porto Rico | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cuba | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dutch West Indies | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Danish West Indies | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| French W. Indies | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| British West Indies | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| British Guiana | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| British N. America | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total for the week | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total previously | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total since 1st July | [illegible] | $873,719 | [illegible] | [illegible] |

RECAPITULATION.

| | 1853. Am't. | Value. | 1854. Am't. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls. | 48,565 | $352,647 | 13,025 | $102,958 |
| Wheat, bush. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cotton, bales | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Corn, bush. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Corn Meal, bbls. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Beef, bbls. & tcs. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pork, bbls. & tcs. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total Produce | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total Miscellaneous | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total Exports for the week | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total previously | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total since 1st July | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total exp't produce from July 1 to Oct. 19, 1853 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total exp't produce from July 1 to Oct. 19, 1854 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Difference | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Markets—*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

Saturday, Oct. 21—6 P. M.

ASHES—There were 50 bbls. purchased at $6 25 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—This week's sales have been heavier than those of any other week during the month,—having reached, on some days, 3,500 bales, with considerable speculative action. Shippers have also occasionally been buyers, but not to a large extent. The advices per *Africa* did not meet the expectation of purchasers for resale. Hence, the market has been less active to-day, and only about 800 bales changed hands within the annexed range:

| NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION. | Uplands. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. and Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary to good, ₱ lb | 8½@ 9 | 8½@ 9 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Middling, ₱ lb | 9¾@ 9¾ | 9¾@ 9¾ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Good Middling, ₱ lb | 10 @10¼ | 10 @10¼ | 10¼@10½ | [illegible] |
| Middling fair, ₱ lb | 10½@10¾ | 11 @11¼ | 11 @11½ | [illegible] |

FISH—Dry Cod are less abundant, but are not actively inquired for, and are rather easier, being worth but from $3 25@$3 50 ₱ cwt. Mackerel are available and firm at $18@$18 25 for large No. 1, $15@$15 25 for do. No. 2, and $9 75 for do. No. 3, ₱ bbl. Herring are unchanged in demand or value.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands, being still scarce and in good request for home use, have improved a shade, and are tending upwards. The day's transactions embrace 7,200 bbls. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sour, ₱ bbl | $6 75 @$7 50 |
| Superfine, No. 2 | 7 00 @ 7 50 |
| Inferior State | [illegible] |
| Ordinary State | [illegible] |
| Straight State | [illegible] |
| Favorite State | [illegible] |
| Mixed Western | [illegible] |
| Common to good Indiana and Michigan | [illegible] |
| Fancy Michigan | [illegible] |
| Common to good Ohio | [illegible] |
| Fancy Ohio | [illegible] |
| Extra Ohio | [illegible] |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | [illegible] |
| Fancy Genesee | [illegible] |
| Extra Genesee | 9 25 @10 50 |

Common to good Canadian, in bond, is rare, and now held at $8@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Southern is improving in demand and value, sales having been made to-day of 1,800 bbls. at $8 25@$8 75 for inferior to good, and $8 75@$9 50 for favorite to fancy and extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat, owing to its scarcity and enhanced value, is inactive. The day's business does not exceed 2,200 bushels handsome Michigan White at $2 15, and 3,000 inferior to prime Southern Red at $1 80@$1 90, ₱ bushel. Rye is without essential variation. 1,000 bushels Northern were taken, mainly at $1 10 ₱ bushel. Barley is extremely rare, and held far above the limits of buyers. Oats are as last noticed. Corn is doing better, being less abundant and in brisk demand. Sales of 30,000 bushels were effected at 79c.@80c. for unmixed, and 80c.@81c. for sound Western mixed, ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Coffee is much more active, but has not advanced. The day's operations reach 11,500 mats Java at 13½c., and 300 bags Rio at 10½c.@11c., ₱ lb. Molasses has not varied. Sugars display but little animation at former quotations. The sales include 500 hhds. Cuba and New-Orleans, chiefly within the range of from 5½c.@5¾c., though very common lots were obtained as low as 4c.@4½c. ₱ lb.

HAY—River is being bought at from 70c.@75c. for shipment and 87½c.@95c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. Hull informs us that the imports of the week have been quite light, and the demand less active, although sales have been made to a fair extent, both here and in neighboring ports, for this market, and the stock has slightly decreased. The transactions are all made for immediate consumption, dealers not being disposed to purchase to hold over, at present prices. The large importations, during the first nine months of the year, and the comparative low state of the manufactured article, have in a measure influenced tanners, who purchase only for their present wants. Nothing has been sold for export this week; although there are orders on hand in large amount, the prices range too high to execute them. Receipts for the week comprise 17,004 dry hides, 11,000 salted do., as follows: per *Ellen Morrison*, from Montevideo, 7,946; *Chatsworth*, Para, 700 wet salted; *Lena*, Buenos Ayres, 3,500 dry and 1,000 salted; *Ciudad Bolivar*, St. Thomas, 3,000 salted Buenos Ayres Cow hides, and 3,000 Horse do.; (the cargo of the *Milly and Rachel*.) Sales of the week comprise: 5,500 dry Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs., at 18½c.@19c.; 250 dry Buenos Ayres (in bond), 23 lbs., at 18½c.; 600 dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 18½c.; 4,000 dry Orinoco, 20@21 lbs., at 18½c.; 400 dry Orinoco, 18@19 lbs., at 16½c.; 1,000 dry Porto Cabello, 26 lbs., at 14c.@14½c., all 6 months, usual selection; 500 dry Porto Cabello, 23 lbs., at 14½c., 6 months, as they run; 400 dry Mexican, 27 lbs., at 12½c., cash less 5 ₱ cent, rejecting bad hides; 2,374 dry Savanilla, 22 lbs., at 13½c.; 500 dry Central American, 20 lbs., at 14c.; 3,280 dry salted Madagascar, 12 lbs., at 8c., all 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 600 dry salted African, 20 lbs., at 13c., cash less 4 ₱ cent; 3,450 green salted Buenos Ayres, 12@15 lbs., part at 8½c., 6 months; 1,007 green salted Maranham, 48 lbs., at 8½c.; 5,100 dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., at 20½c., both 6 months, and usual selection, in Boston, for this market. The stock on hand comprises 176,000 dry Ox and Cow hides; and there are expected to arrive here shortly, the *Alabama*, from Buenos Ayres, with 5,000 hides; the *F. Dowsing*, from Rio Grande, with 6,000 hides; the *Nenuphar* from Vera Cruz, with 2,000 hides; the *Pauline*, from Porto Cabello, with 3,000 hides, and others.

HOPS—Continue in fair request at 38c.@40c. for new, and 30c.@35c. for old, ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern remain quiet and languid at $1 87½ ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Mr. Hull remarks that with slightly increased receipts and a fair demand, the stock on hand has accumulated, now amounting to 91,500 sides Hemlock and 19,050 sides Oak. Prices remain unaltered, both for Hemlock and Oak. The latter continues in good demand, and firm at my annexed quotations, with sales for the week of 7,172 sides. Sales of Hemlock embrace 58,420 sides. I quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Oak Slaughter, good light | 27c. @30c. |
| Oak Slaughter, good middle | 30c. @32c. |
| Oak Slaughter, good heavy | 26c. @30c. |
| Oak Slaughter, Spanish, good all weights | 24c. @27c. |
| Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light | 18c. @20c. |
| Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle | 18½c. @21c. |
| Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy | 18c. @19½c. |
| Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light | 17c. @18c. |
| Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle | 17c. @18c. |
| Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy | 16½c. @18c. |
| Hemlock, Orinoco & B. A., damaged, all wts. | 15c. @17c. |
| Hemlock, Orinoco & B. A., poor, all weights | 11c. @15c. |
| Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough | 20c. @23c. |

On six months' credit.

LIME—Rockland is inactive, at 95c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Sales transpired to-day of only 250 tons Scotch Pig Iron, at $34 50@$35 50, usual credit, ₱ ton, with 100 tons Spanish Lead, sure at $6 18¾ ₱ 100 lbs. Other articles remain as last noticed.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. 400 bbls. Spirits Turpentine brought 50c., 30 days' credit, ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are without variation. Linseed is less in demand, being now quoted at 78c.@80c. ₱ gallon. Lard is quiet, but steady, at the late advance.

PROVISIONS—Pork is without any special improvement. The day's business consists of 800 bbls. at $12 37½ for Mess, and $11 31¼@$11 37½ for Prime ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs remain as previously reported. Lard is rather brisker and firmer; 300 bbls. good to prime changed hands at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair request at steady rates, with sales of 300 bbls. at $11 for Country Mess, $14 for City do., $14@$14 50 for repacked Chicago do., and $15 25@$15 75 for extra do. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is more inquired for, chiefly by speculators. Within a few days sales have transpired of 500 tierces Chicago, to arrive here, at $24, and 2,500 tierces do., for future delivery at Liverpool, at £6 sterling ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, Butter and Cheese are unchanged.

RICE—During the past week has been in less request at easier rates; low qualities have deteriorated ½c. ₱ lb., while prime has favored buyers. The appearance of some of the new crop in market has depressed the business. The week's sales include 400 Common to strictly Prime, closing at $4 50@$5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. Hull sums up this week's movements thus:

*Goat*—The market is very quiet, with a reduced stock of Tampico Skins. Curacoa are in fair supply. I have no sales of importance to notice.

*Deer*—The market is almost entirely bare of all descriptions, and but little inquiry from the manufacturers. Sales are 60 bales Angostura at 40c., and 14 bales Honduras at 46c. ₱ lb. I quote:

*Deer*—San Juan, 47c.@48c.; Angostura, 40c.@48c.; Sisal, 40c.@42c.; Missouri, 30c.@32c.; Texas and Arkansas, 17c.@30c. ₱ lb., cash. *Goat*—Tampico, 30c.@31c.; Curacoa, 40c.@50c.; West India, 18c.@25c.; Buenos Ayres, 30c.@35c. ₱ lb., 6 months.

TOBACCO—Sales were made to-day of 60 hhds. Kentucky, at 7½c.@8c.; 50 cases Ohio Seed Leaf at 6c.; and 30 bales Havana at 28c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There were 425 bbls. Ohio and Prison procured, at 35c.@36c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 300 bales compressed Cotton, at 1d. ₱ lb., and 45,000 bushels Corn at 4d.@4½d., in bulk, and 4½d. in ships' bags. For Havre, the shipments were light, at ⅝c. for Lard, and ⅝c.@¾c. for Cotton, ₱ lb. For other ports, we heard of nothing new. The latest charters have been: A vessel to load with Corn for Cork and a market, at 7d., in bags; a ship to Benicia, Cal., with Coal, at $14, without primage; two from Boston, same destination and rate; a port schooner to Lisbon, heavy Pine Staves, $73; a brig from Wilmington, N. C., to Porto Rico, Lumber, $12; one from Goatzacoalcos to New-York, Mahogany, $13 50; a bark to Havana, Shooks, 10c.; a schooner hence to Grand Bourg, W. I., 75c. ₱ bbl.; and a brig to Cardenas and back, on terms not transpired.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia—*Saturday—First Board*—$2,000 Long Island Railroad 6s, 71¼; [illegible] Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; [illegible] Lehigh Mortgage 6s, 70, 92; 7 Pennsylvania Railroad [illegible]; [illegible] Reading Railroad [illegible]; [illegible] Lehigh Zinc [illegible]; [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation Preferred [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, 16½; 30 Chester Valley Railroad, [illegible]; Beaver Meadow Railroad, [illegible]; 50 Reading Railroad, [illegible].

*Between Boards*—8 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44; [illegible] Commercial Bank, 60; $3,000 Long Island 6s, 71½; 300 Reading Railroad, [illegible]; 14 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, [illegible]; 10 Germantown Bank, [illegible]; $17,100 City 6s, [illegible].

*After Board*—300 Lehigh Zinc, 2.

*Closing Prices*—United States 6s, '68, [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Bonds, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad Stock, [illegible]; Morris Canal, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, [illegible]; Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]; Girard Bank, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible].

## MACHINERY.

Sewing Machines—No. 251 Broadway.—The Avery Sewing Machine Company desire to call the attention of all manufacturers of clothing, and the public generally, to their improved Sewing Machine. This Machine received the First Premium at the Crystal Palace, and the Patent has recently been purchased by the French Government, who use the Machine in their extensive manufacture of Army and Navy clothing. For the manufacture of Bags and all other sewing, where great strength of stitch is required, this Machine has no rival. Its simplicity of construction, its cheapness, and the great durability and beauty of its stitch are qualities which cannot fail to recommend it to every one. It is moreover free from all infringement and controversy, and all persons desiring Sewing Machines for any variety of cloth or leather work, or for binding hats, will find a Machine that will suit them, at the Office of the AVERY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Sewing Machine for Sale.—One superior Sewing Machine, so called, Singer's Single Thread Sewing Machine, will be sold for $50, for want of use. The Machine is perfectly new. Can be seen at Nos. 109 and 111 Canal-st., up stairs.

Office for Patents, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York—Agencies in London, Paris, Brussels, Vienna, &c. Specifications and Drawings for Applications, Surrenders for Reissue of Defective Patents, Reconsiderations of Rejected Cases, Interferences and Appeals are prepared and conducted, and Counsel given on all legal and scientific points connected with Patent Matters.

GREAT BRITAIN—Provisional Protections, Registrations, Prolongations and the Great Seal, are procured. Caveats and Oppositions entered and conducted. Assignments and Licenses prepared, stamped and registered in [illegible].

FRENCH, GERMAN and other Continental Patents are obtained, and Assignments prepared, stamped and registered in the appropriate offices of record.

Specifications, the most important part of an application, especially in Europe, where the Patent is taken without official examination into its validity, are in no case entrusted to employés, as is the practice in some establishments.

In regard to Foreign Applications the undersigned feels at liberty to remark, that, as a result of the many years he has conducted this business, and the perfection of his arrangements abroad, he has taken there during that time, a majority of all the Patents, both in number and importance, emanating from this country, as also in the United States a majority of all the Patents issued to foreigners, while, as an evidence of their legal strength and validity, not one has failed of being sustained when before the Court. JOSEPH P. PIRSSON.

Notice of Assignment.—Notice is hereby given that THOMAS C. BROWN and HENRY DEMAREST, partners, trading under the name of BROWN & DEMAREST, of Jersey City, New-Jersey, have this day made an assignment to the subscriber of their partnership estate for the equal benefit of their creditors; and that the said THOMAS C. BROWN and HENRY DEMAREST have severally this day made an assignment of their individual estates to the subscriber for the equal benefit of their respective creditors; and that the creditors of said firm and the creditors of said THOS. C. BROWN and of said HENRY DEMAREST, must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, to the subscriber, within three months.—Dated Oct. 18, A. D., 1854. JOHN J. BROWN, Assignee.

The Tuttle Manufacturing Co., of Naugatuck, Conn., have removed their depot from Nos. 36 and 37 John-st., to the store of JOHN W. CORLIES & CO., No. 33 Dey-st., (with whom they have made arrangements for the entire sale of their goods,) are now prepared to offer to the trade their manufactures of solid shank Hoes of all kinds, Hay and Manure Forks, Potato and Manure Hooks, Sluice and Garden Rakes, Spading Forks, &c., &c., on the most favorable terms. All orders addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention and the jobbing trade are earnestly requested to call and examine the goods. JOHN W. CORLIES & CO., Sole Agents Tuttle Manufacturing Co., No. 33 Dey-st., New-York.

Costar's Effectual Rat, Cockroach, &c. Exterminator—Depot, No. 444 Broadway, New-York. None genuine unless signed by HENRY R. COSTAR. For sale by all the principal Druggists.

Gold Leaf, Gold Leaf—Foil and Bronzes—A large assortment of excellent quality, for sale at the manufactory on as favorable terms as any in market. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled. PLANT & HOOPER, No. 46 Beekman-st.

## INSTRUCTION.

Julius & Hand's Boarding School for Boys, Elizabethtown, N. J.—Pupils are fitted for any situation in College, or prepared for mercantile and other active pursuits. Terms—Board and tuition, (including French) $250 per annum. Lessons in German, Music and Drawing constitute extra charges. All the pupils attend to French, in which department a competent native teacher devotes all his time to their interest, and the French is made a spoken language. The German language is also pursued upon a similar plan under the care of a native German, who resides in the family. The Winter session will commence on the first of November. Circulars can be obtained at the bookstore of CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

Ottignon's Gymnasium, Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-st.—Bodily Exercise the Best Medicine.—The public are respectfully informed that a class has just been formed for instruction in Gymnastics at the above establishment and will be continued EVERY EVENING throughout the season. We would especially call the attention of Dyspeptics and persons whose habits are entirely sedentary to the necessity of exercise in order to keep the physical system in a condition to resist unhealthy influences. The Gymnasium is open daily from sunrise until 10 o'clock P. M., for general exercise. The gentlemen's class meets every evening at 8 o'clock. JOHN WOOD, Director.

Sparring taught privately by C. F. OTTIGNON, Proprietor.

Raymond Institute, Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y.—Rev. Henry G. Livingston, A. M., Principal. The Winter Session will commence on November 1, and continue 22 weeks. Each department is provided with the most able and experienced teachers. Parents may visit the Institution and return the same day to the City. Terms—Board, tuition, furnished rooms, fuel, washing, and lights, $[illegible] per year. Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Painting, extra. Circulars may be obtained at Shepards, No. 155 Fulton-st., or on application to the Principal.

Irving Institute, Tarrytown, N. Y.—A select Boarding-School for Boys. The thirtieth semi-annual session of this institution will commence Nov. 1. Circulars may be obtained of SHEPARD & CO., No. 155 and IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 178 Fulton-st.; TAYLOR, No. [illegible] Bowery; WILCOX'S School Agency, No. 561 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal. DAVID S. ROWE, A. M., Principal. CHAS. L. DAVIS, Vice Principal.

Fort Edward Institute—New and superb brick buildings for 300 boarders. Rev. JOS. E. KING, A. M., Principal, assisted by twenty professors and teachers. Board, washing, fuel, furnished room, incidentals and common English for fourteen weeks, $37 50, if paid in advance. Winter term opens Dec 7, 1854. Circulars with full information may be had at No. 200 Mulberry-st., No. 5 Park-row, New-York, or by addressing Rev. H. R. TAYLOR, Steward, Fort Edward, New-York.

New-York School of Design for Women—This School has removed to No. 439 Broadway, corner of Broome-st. Instruction given gratuitously in Wood Engraving, Lithography, and other branches. By order of the Managers. L. CORNELIA HATCH, Superintendent.

Orders received at the School for Wood Engraving, &c., and executed promptly upon reasonable terms.

Sing Sing Collegiate Institute—This select Boarding School for boys will reopen on the first Monday in November. The course of instruction is well adapted for fitting young gentlemen for class in College, or for mercantile pursuits. No extra charges for modern languages. Circulars can be obtained at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, or by addressing the Principal, THOS. C. O'REILLY, Sing Sing.

The School of Mr. Bingham for Boys—Called the Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 9th-st., began the first term of its third year Sept. 25. There are now several vacancies in each of the two departments, the commercial and literary. The thorough systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequaled in this country.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute—No. 318 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance, No. 138 Macdougal-st.) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M. and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Principals—Commences its twelfth school year on the second MONDAY of Sept., 1854. Pupils from 7 to 20 years of age. Catalogues of Terms, &c., at APPLETON'S and at the Institute.

Book-Keeping, Writing, Arithmetic.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 300 Broadway, teaches on an entirely original plan, which completely removes all stiffness, cramping and trembling, that every person may learn to write an elegant business hand. Business men and clerks are specially invited to call and examine the system. New pupils received day and evening.

Ladies' Writing Classes.—The subscriber will commence his ladies' writing classes on Monday, October 23 at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. Private instruction during the day. Terms, class, $5; private, $15. Apply this week. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

Ravenswood Institute—Long Island, reopens Nov 1. Mrs. W. JONES receives ten pupils, to whom, aided by three resident teachers, she imparts a thorough and accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing are cultivated with eminent success. Terms $300 per annum, inclusive of all extras. Cards of JAMES IRWIN, Esq., No. 335 Broadway.

Erasmus Hall Academy, Flatbush, L. I.—Rev. R. D. VAN KLEEK, Principal. The next session will begin MONDAY, Nov 6. Terms, $[illegible] per quarter for board and tuition in English and Classical branches. Circulars may be had at No. 1 Front st., Brooklyn, or No. 182 Fulton-st., New-York. Stages from Fulton Ferry half-hourly.

$10—Why do so many go to Paine's Academies, No. 387 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 100 Fulton-st., Brooklyn? Because the charges are only one-half as much as the other academies, and the instruction is just as good! A thorough course of bookkeeping $10 only; writing $3. Save your money.

Goldsmith's Cheap Writing Classes will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 23. Ladies' classes at 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen at 8 o'clock P. M. Terms, $3 for ten lessons, or $10 per quarter, including stationery. Apply this week. Private instruction, $15. Academy No. 362 Broadway.

Boarding School for Young Ladies—Cedar Glen, Sing Sing, N. Y.—Miss FOSTER, Principal.—The Winter Term will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. Terms $150 a year. References—D. P. BACON, Esq., No. 128 4th-st.; THOMAS SMULL, No. 5 Ferry-st., New-York.

Rose Hill Boarding School for Young Ladies, Danbury, Conn. The Fall Session commences on MONDAY, Oct. 30. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal. Refers to W. T. PIERREY, President of the Astor Insurance Company, No. 67 Chatham-st., New-York.

Mr. L. De Grand-Val's Classical, English, French and Spanish Boarding School for young gentlemen, Hudson and Washington Terraces, Hoboken, N. J. Circulars and Catalogues at the Institution and at SHEPARD'S, No. 155 Fulton-st.

Boarding School for Boys—At Stamford, Conn. E. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars containing particulars, may be had at Raynor's Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery, or by addressing the Principal.

Miss Gale, Teacher of the Piano-Forte—No. 61 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Terms $20 per quarter.

## DANCING.

A. Dodworth's Dancing Academy—No. 806 Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st.—Mr. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing to his friends and the public, that the classes for the ensuing season will commence on SATURDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M. for ladies, at 4 for children, and at 7½ o'clock for gentlemen. The elegant establishment has been considerably decorated, the floor relaid, and other improvements made during the Summer months. The improved system of instruction, so successful since its adoption, will be retained with slight alterations suggested by experience. Every novelty worthy of attention will be introduced, in addition to all the dances in ordinary use—with the same careful attention to the progress and deportment of the pupils, which has been so distinguished a characteristic of this Academy. Circulars containing the days, hours, and terms of instruction, can be had at any time at the Academy, or will be sent by post.

The Art of Dancing—At No. 54 East 13th-st., fourth house west of Broadway, south side. M. CHARRUAUD respectfully announces to his friends and patrons that his classes will commence on SATURDAY, 14th, and MONDAY, 16th of October. Days WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 o'clock, and 7 o'clock afternoon, for ladies and children; MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 7 in the evening for gentlemen. Particular attention paid to [illegible]. Boarding seminaries and private classes attended to. Circulars can be obtained as above. Soirees as usual. Pupils can enter at any time during the term. The 8th-av. and Fulton Ferry, and all the Broadway stages pass near the room.

Mme. A. Lannay's Dancing School—At Montague Hall, No. 5 Court-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11. Lessons on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Mrs. L. will be assisted by her daughter, [illegible]. Instruction given in schools and to private classes. For particulars, apply to Mrs. L. at No. 48 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

Dancing—More New Classes.—L. De G. BROOKES, No. 361 Broome-st., is now forming several new classes, to commence immediately. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Private lessons at various hours. Soirees Wednesday nights.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Attention of Purchasers.—Is respectfully called to our justly celebrated CELESTIAL PIANOS, which excel all others for power, sweetness and purity of tone. Manufactured only by us. Pianos to let with privilege of purchasing. ELY & MUNGER, No. 321 Broadway.

N. B.—The triple-stringed Celestial Piano is now ready for exhibition.

Attention—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (one door east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

Piano-Fortes.—Professors and connoisseurs will profit by calling and examining T. H. CHAMBERS' justly celebrated instruments, which stand unrivaled and unequaled by any in the United States for refinement of tone, durability and elegance of finish. Warerooms, No. 385 Broadway. N. B.—The square "Grand" finished back 7 octave is ready for exhibition.

A Great Bargain.—A splendid $350 seven octave rosewood Piano-Forte, for sale for $245; made to order within 4 months, by celebrated makers. It is perfect, with a full guarantee from the makers, new style, case, finished back, excellent tone, has all the modern improvements. Call at No. 90 Varick-st., near St. John's Park, between 8 and 1 o'clock. The owner is obliged to leave the City.

A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Grand Diagonal Piano-Fortes, with new grand action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, sole agents, No. 421 Broadway.

Piano-Fortes.—An extensive assortment of Horizontal and Upright Piano-Fortes are constantly kept on hand, for sale and hire, at F. & D. WALKER'S Wareroom, No. 333 Broadway, next door to the Prescott House.

## SALAMANDER SAFES.

Safe for Sale.—A second-hand Iron Safe, six feet square and nearly two feet deep, with superior lock. Inquire of FELLOWS & CO., No. 105 Nassau-st., and No. 9 Maiden-lane.

First Rate Safe for Sale.—Of Herring's latest manufacture. It is of medium size; has been in use but a short time, and will be sold cheap. To be seen at No. 68 Barclay-st.

Charter-Oak Grapes.—These Grapes grow many of them to the size of an inch and a half in diameter. It is also the earliest Grape that grows in the open air. The skins are thin, and the pulp is soft and sweet. They are far superior to any other Grape ever grown. Samples of the Grapes can be seen at the Seed Store, No. 7 John-st., New-York. Also, the Roots and Vines for sale. All orders promptly attended to, by JOHN B. JAMES, No. 7 John-st., New-York.

## FOR SALE.

House for Sale on Brooklyn Heights.—The elegant brown stone house and lot, No. [illegible] Columbia-st. [illegible] The lot is 25 feet 3 inches front and rear, and 150 feet deep, running through from Columbia to Furman-st. [illegible] Apply to HOWES MORGAN, [illegible] Metropolitan Bank Building.

House for Sale—The two and a half story [illegible] For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of WM. ROOT, No. 109 Wall-st.

Houses for Sale—Valuable houses in various parts of the City; also in Brooklyn, from $3,000 to $30,000. [illegible] EMERSON W. KEYES, Union-square Real Estate Office, No. 3 Everett House, corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st.

House for Sale—The convenient and well-located three story and basement brick house, No. 137 West 22d-st. [illegible] Apply to BOSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

House for Sale—One block above the Clarendon Hotel, East 18th st. [illegible] Apply to BOSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

78 Acres of Land for Sale—Situated 1½ mile from the Court-House in Morristown, New-Jersey, on the Madison road. [illegible] Apply to CHARLES LAMBERT, Morristown, New-Jersey.

Farm for Sale or Exchange—A good farm in New Jersey, about 100 acres, for sale or exchange for City property [illegible] Apply to JOHN W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

Mansion-House Property, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., fronting on three streets, on the City Park [illegible] Apply [illegible] to JOHN STORM, Poughkeepsie, or F. A. H. JACKSON, No. 188 Broadway, New-York.

Crystal Palace, New-York, for Sale.—The building in New-York, known as the CRYSTAL PALACE, together with all the property connected therewith, belonging to the ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS. For full particulars [illegible] address the undersigned, Chairman of the Committee of the Board of Directors. CHARLES H. HASWELL, New-York.

Country Seat on Staten Island for Sale—On the Richmond plank-road, a convenient distance from Vanderbilt's Landing [illegible] For terms, apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 297 Pearl-st.

Three Small Choice Parcels of Lots [illegible] Apply to BOSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

Two Beautiful Lots for Sale—[illegible] Apply to BOSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

## TO LET.

Three Handsome Family Houses to Let in Brooklyn. Within five minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry. These houses are of handsome [illegible] EDWARDS PIERREPONT, No. 37 Wall-st.

Steam Power to Let. At the Empire Works [illegible] SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

Houses to Let.—[illegible] W. KEYES, Union-square Real Estate Office [illegible]

Half of a House to Let.—Half of the new modern built house, No. 130 West 18th-st. [illegible] of E. DINGEE, No. 300 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

Part of a House to Let in Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry—[illegible] ALFRED C. MAEIER, No. 441 Broadway, up stairs.

Furnished House to Let—Till April 1. [illegible] Apply to FIELD & SLUTTER, No. 88 Broadway.

Furnished and Unfurnished Rooms, also offices and apartments to let, at No. 348 Broadway, up stairs. The central position, together with the convenience of gas and water, make it one of the most desirable situations in the City.

To Let.—At the New-York University, Washington-square, several fine basements and cellars, suitable for any kind of storage; also, desirable rooms on second and fourth floors. Two fine chapels connected with the building, likewise to let for lectures on favorable terms. Apply to the Janitor, at the University.

Office to Let.—A splendid Office on first floor, No. 442 Broadway [illegible] Apply immediately, of J. W. FORTER, No. 442 Broadway.

Office to Let.—Metropolitan Bank, No. 110 Broadway.—Two spacious offices on the second floor, Nos. 4 and 5 communicating. Possession immediately.

Stores or Warerooms to Let—In the second story of Appleton's Building [illegible] Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

Steam Power to Let—In the new building No. 12 East 29th-st. Rooms light and airy, and easy of access. Inquire of A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., on the premises.

Steam Power to Let—Well lighted rooms with steam power. Apply on the premises, corner of 42d-st. and 1st-av., or at No. 6 Cedar-st., up stairs.

Steam Power to Let—In light airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 32 Cliff-st.

Lots to Let or Lease—Four lots on 29th-st., between 1st-av. and East River, with buildings and sheds. Apply to JAMES ROBINSON, No. 165 Pearl-st.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Horses for Sale—A pair of handsome black carriage horses, 16 hands high, excellent travelers, and to be sold cheap, as the owner is about leaving for Europe. For a view of horses and price apply to Mr. G. Buckland, Bucks' Hotel, 2d-av., corner of 26th-st.

Horses for Sale.—A pair of first-class Bay Horses, full 15 hands high, and eight years old. Can be seen at WM. COWAN'S Stables, No. 24 Mercer-st. Price $400. Further particulars inquire of W. H. FIELD, No. 68 Barclay-st.

Horse for an Invalid for Sale—Black, under the saddle, trots in harness, is quick, gentle, young, and of great endurance, combining the rare qualities of a first-rate gig and saddle horse. May be seen at WILSON'S stables corner of Bleecker and Crosby-st.

New-York Horse Bazaar.—No. 9 Crosby-st.—Will be sold on MONDAY, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock, at auction, twenty horses, suitable for all purposes. Also, wagons, harness, saddles, &c. JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Gold Watches and Sterling Silver Ware, together with a rich assortment of Diamonds and all kinds of Gold Jewelry. GOLD LEPINE, [illegible] GOLD WATCHES, from [illegible] SILVER WATCHES, [illegible] PLATED TEA SETS, [illegible] PLATED CAKE BASKETS [illegible] All our goods are warranted to be as represented. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., [illegible]

To Printers.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London [illegible]

United States Passports—[illegible]

## AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Oct. 23, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$6,000 Junction Railroad ... per cent. Bonds, Interest payable at the ... Exchange Bank ... [illegible]

$25,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, Interest payable 1st March and 1st September ... [illegible]

$7,000 State of Virginia 6 per cent. Bonds, Interest payable in New-York, 1st January and 1st July ... [illegible]

$3,000 Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, Interest payable in New-York, 1st March and 1st September ... [illegible]

200 shares Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg ... $25 each
17 shares St. Nicholas Bank ... each
40 shares Central Bank of the City of New-York ... each
100 shares Empire City Bank ... each
40 shares Chatham Bank ... each
50 shares New-York Exchange Bank ... each
50 shares Empire City Bank ... each
25 shares East River Bank ... each
70 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co. ... each
50 shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Co. ... each
30 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co. ... each
4 shares Howard Insurance Co. ... each
20 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Co. ... each
20 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co. ... each
100 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co. ... each
20 shares Lafarge Fire Insurance Co. ... each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

A. H. N. holds regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A great variety of first-class Railroad Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks. Office No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID SALE OF FIRST CLASS CABINET FURNITURE all made for private sale, of the richest description, and warranted in every particular. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, 24th, WEDNESDAY, 25th, and THURSDAY, 26th Oct., at 10½ o'clock each day, at the extensive warerooms of Mr. J. DIXON, No. 503 Broadway, an entire first class cabinet furniture, which is to be sold without reserve, as the owner contemplates removing from his present location, consisting of superb rosewood ... [illegible] ... This is an opportunity seldom offered for persons to supply themselves at reduced prices with the richest and best description of furniture—all of which is warranted in every particular. Can be examined at any time previous to the sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

FANCY GOODS, &c.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 24, 26 and 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1 .. Broadway, ... [illegible] ... This City.

JOHN E. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

BY OAKLEY & WRIGHT—Office No. 242 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.—TUESDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, ... Brooklyn, a splendid three-story, basement and sub-cellar ... [illegible] ... Terms—... of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at 7 per cent. interest. Title indisputable. For maps and other particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 242 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and to WM. WARD, Esq., No. .. Exchange-place, New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The ... [illegible] ... will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 126 ... [illegible] ... and other bedroom furniture. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

NEWBURG FARM AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, a desirable farm containing 100 acres of good land, situated on the Cochecton turnpike, ... about 3 miles west of Newburg, and the Hudson River, Orange County, and State of New-York. ... [illegible] ... Maps of the above, also terms and further particulars, can be had of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

E. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE.—On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at the warerooms of Mr. JAMES GRUNDY, No. 443 Broadway. E. C. KEMP will sell at auction as above, the valuable stock of rosewood, mahogany and oak furniture, being the entire stock of Mr. James Grundy, both finished and unfinished ... [illegible] ... Catalogues on morning of sale.

HORSES.—New-York Tattersall's, corner 6th-av. and 40th-st.—MENAGERIE HORSES AT AUCTION. Will be sold at TATTERSALL'S, No. ... near the Crystal Palace, on THURSDAY, Oct. 26, 1854, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY HORSES, attached to Barnum's Traveling Museum and Menagerie. The sale, which will take place at 11 o'clock A. M., will be positive, without reserve, and to the highest bidder. ... [illegible] ... and may be examined at Tattersall's three days previous to the sale.

P. S.—Barnum's entire Menagerie, including seven Elephants, two Giraffes, one Rhinoceros, ten cages of wild animals with wagons, harness, and all the paraphernalia thereunto belonging, will be sold at public auction at an early day, of which due notice will be given.

GEORGE GILBERT, Auctioneer.
HENRY PALMER, Salesman.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On TUESDAY (to-morrow), at 10 o'clock, at salesroom No. 330 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., the furniture of a family removing from the City, consisting of a large assortment of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, viz.: one splendid piano-forte, made by Chickering, cost $350, 2 rosewood parlor suites, in crimson ... [illegible] ... kitchen furniture, &c. Also, 10 suites of enameled furniture, of a superior quality.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID SALE OF THE HIGHEST CLASS OF PICTURES, ... [illegible] ... The pictures will be ready for exhibition as above, on Tuesday, 24th instant, day and evening, until date of sale.

E. D. GOODWIN, Auctioneer.
Clinton Hall, corner 8th-st. and Lafayette-place.

R. D. GOODWIN will sell on MONDAY, the 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock,—The Furniture contained in the 4-story house, No. .. ...-st., consisting of beds, bedding, mattresses, chairs, ... glasses, bureaus, ... sofas, gas fixtures, carpets, oil cloths, &c., together with a lot of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Sale positive.

THOMAS BELL, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. .. ...-place, (Bleecker-st.,) near Lawrence-st., the entire household and kitchen furniture, consisting of every variety of the most fashionable and highly finished furniture.

LONGLEY & TAYLOR.
By THOMAS BELL.

## AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

BY H. H. LEEDS & Co.—On MONDAY, Oct. 23d, TUESDAY, 24th, WEDNESDAY, 25th, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the store of Messrs. ... No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane,

TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS—By order of the Assignee, ...

Assignee's sale of the immense stock of superb and costly jewelry, being the largest and most valuable assortment of first class jewelry, silver ware, watches, &c., ever offered by auction in this City. The stock valued at over $150,000, and consisting of real diamonds, emerald, ruby, opal, and other precious stones, set and unset, sterling silver ware, plated do., gold and silver watches, in every variety and make, by the most celebrated English, Swiss and French makers, all of the first quality, and imported without regard to cost for the best custom trade.

Diamonds—Necklaces, earrings and drops, also bracelets, broaches, ... [illegible]

Also, most brilliants, in every variety of size, weight and color.

*Rubies, opals, garnets, emeralds and sapphires*, in complete sets of every description and style, in connection with other varieties of gems, all set in the finest gold, and unsurpassed for beauty of design and finish.

Silver spoons, forks, knives, &c.; opera-glasses, fans, card-cases, port monnaies, gold and silver pens and pencils, corals, fine gold jewelry, &c., in every variety.

Gold and Silver Watches, comprising duplex, chronometer, lepine, patent lever and other descriptions, by the most celebrated English, French and Swiss makers, imported expressly to order, some of which are by Cooper, Tobias, Bracebridge, Johnson, ... Vacheron, and others of equal celebrity, regardless of expense; cases in magic, hunting, ladies' double-cased, set in diamonds and pearls, ... and other desirable styles, in fine gold.

Also, the large assortment of costly plate-glass showcases, mahogany and oak counters, jewelry racks with drawers, and plate-glass tops.

Also, two fine quality ... extra size, jewelers' iron safe, complete with drawers and apartments, made to order.

Also, all the desks, office fixtures, store scales, weights, &c., together with the large iron chest or safe. All the above goods will be sold positively without reserve, by order of the assignee.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, OCT. 23—at 10½ o'clock, at house ... between 13th and 14th sts., superb and ... household furniture, contained in the large 4 story ... all of which will be peremptorily sold to the ... [illegible] ...

Parties are assured that the entire catalogue will be sold without the slightest reservation. No postponement. Catalogues at house. Stages and cars pass the door.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—WM. IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Oct. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. .. Hoyt-st., corner Livingston-st., Brooklyn—Brussels carpets, ... rosewood parlor furniture, sofas, parlor chairs, sewing chairs and arm chairs, Chinese work tables, carved rosewood centre and sofa tables, bookcases, rosewood arm chairs in plush, rosewood piano, Wakemeyer & ... [illegible] ... together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

CHARLES W. HOLMES, Auctioneer.

SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—Will be sold THIS DAY, Monday, Oct. 23, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the large three story house on 20th-st., ... [illegible] ... with which the sale will commence.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 158 Broadway, (up stairs.)
OCT. 24, AND FOLLOWING EVENING.
... 
BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC, &c., TO THE TRADE.
Oct. 26, sale of a fine collection of Books, Autographs, &c. ... [illegible]

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 37 Dey-st.

AUCTION SALE—STAGES, HORSES, STABLES, &c.—MONDAY, Oct. 23, 12 o'clock, on the premises, ... [illegible] ... Apply to the Assignee, W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 37 Dey-st.

JOHN A. CURTIS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN A. CURTIS will sell on MONDAY, Oct. 23, at 10 o'clock, at his Auction Room, ... SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY ... imperial Wilton, tapestry, Brussels, ingrain, three ply and Venetian carpets, rugs, druggets, table covers, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve.

JOSEPH BEGGAN, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—TUESDAY, Oct. 24, at ... between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, household furniture, carpets, mahogany and cane seat chairs, sofas, bedsteads, feather beds, &c.

## FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer, but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Stockholders who have not received the printed circular of Company, dated 17th inst., in relation to their preemptive rights in the proposed issue of Third Mortgage Convertible Bonds, can procure the same by calling at, or sending to the Company's Office, No. 69 Warren-st., New-York. And the holders of Convertible Bonds (who have conditional privileges reserved to them under the mortgage) are requested to report the amounts they hold and their address. JOHN T. DAVENPORT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1854.

THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election for eleven directors of the above company, and for three inspectors to preside at the next election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 1 Ann-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of October, 1854, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on and after the 17th inst. until the election is held. Dated New-York, Oct. 17, 1854. By order. JESSE W. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—An election for three Directors of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, will be held at their Office in Newark, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of November, next.
The Poll will be open from 12 to 2 o'clock.
The transfer books will be closed on Monday the 23d inst. WILLIAM C. SQUIER, Secretary.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, } Illinois.
ROBERTSON, EASTMAN & CO., Dixon, }
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE—Collections made in our vicinity at current rates of Exchange. Refer to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. August 19, 1854.

CITIZENS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1854.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of November next, from 12 o'clock M., till 1 o'clock P. M.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE NOTES OF THE MICHIGAN STATE BANK—Are redeemed by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., at ¼ per cent. discount.

## BANK NOTICES.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1854.—At the Election of Directors of this Bank, held on Tuesday the 10th inst., the following persons were duly elected

DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wm. Tilden, | Amos F. Hatfield, | John P. Treadwell, |
| Wm. Smith, | David L. Young, | Charles L. Tiffany, |
| Charles B. White, | John A. Morris, | John Kerr, |
| Eben'r Beadleston, | Henry Wenzel, | Eben'r H. Pray, |
| Geo. B. Jackson, | Nathan C. Ely, | |

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board WM. TILDEN, Esq., was re-elected President, and CHARLES B. WHITE, Esq., Vice President.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, May 11, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes of the ASTOR BANK, of the City of New-York, ... Banking Association, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the said notes, will be given up to the said Bank.
my16-law2yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. W. WESLEY, an individual Banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this Notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to said Banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Sup't.
jy6-law2yM

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., next to the corner of Greenwich-st.
Interest at Six per cent. will be allowed on all sums not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars.
Office open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.
CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIREPROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c., &c., &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

CHOICE TEAS AND FAMILY GROCERIES, FOREIGN FRUITS, &c.—In all their variety, constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail at the lowest market prices, at FOWLER'S, Nos. 260 and 436 Greenwich-st.

## MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.—By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth Edition, (250,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also to wife and to mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood, and thus every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! How many suffer from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, (weakness, debility, &c.) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding *confinement*! *How many have difficult*, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries! Some whose lives are hazarded during such time, *will each find in its pages the means of prevention*, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared the sufferer, to her husband, *to her relatives*, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House; No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 5 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

DR. JAMES W. POWELL—PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—Receives his patients from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at No. 502 Broadway. Twenty years extensive practical experience in this City and modern discoveries, enable him to treat with skill and great success, amaurosis, cataracts, granulations, deafness, chronic discharges, and all other diseases of these delicate organs, and to restore many cases hitherto deemed incurable. Squinting removed instantaneously. Dr. POWELL'S popular "Treatise on the Eye" should form a part of every family library; it may be the means of preserving a treasure which money cannot buy. Artificial eyes inserted without an operation or pain, that will move and look exactly like the natural eye. Dr. POWELL'S celebrated self-acting eye and ear fountains, which obtained the medal at the Crystal Palace, can be procured at his office.

RISLEY'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BUCHU—For pain and weakness in the small of the back, stoppage and pain in voiding urine, and many other troublesome symptoms consequent upon inflammation and disease of the kidneys, bladder, or urethra. RISLEY'S BUCHU is a safe reliable and standard remedy, highly recommended by the medical faculty for all diseases of the urinary organs. Price $1. Sold at RUSHTON'S, corner Broadway and Canal-st.; RING'S, corner Broadway and John-st., and by Druggists generally; sold at wholesale by HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 80 Warren-st., New-York.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Seventh edition—343 pages, 73 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 229 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 3 Beekman-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 841 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Dee Book and New-Brunswick Times.*

DR. CORBETT, No. 10 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the worst can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—12th edition, 248 pages, with plates, price $1. Sold at No. 123 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 443 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 5 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

DR. MACK CAN BE CONSULTED in his specialty at No. 60 White-st., four doors west of Broadway, from 9 to 2, and from 6 to 9 in the evening. Dr. MACK'S remedies for females sold by him only. Price $3 to $5.

ADEE'S INFALLIBLE FEVER AND AGUE REMEDY.—Is found to be an unfailing cure for that most distressing complaint, wherever it has been tried. One bottle effects a cure. Price $1. For sale at the office, No. 211 Centre-st. and No. 167 Fulton-st.

JUST RECEIVED—A fresh lot of Blair's celebrated GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS, which are for sale wholesale and retail. Dodd's compound BONESET CANDY—the best remedy for coughs, &c.
JOHN B. DODD, No. 108 4th-av., below 13th-st.

DR. POWELL, PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR—Has practiced twenty years in this City. His "Treatise on the Eye" can be procured at his office; also, beautiful Artificial Eyes. At home from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at No. 502 Broadway.

CARD.—DENTAL OPERATIONS WITH SKILL—Particular attention to nature, and charges moderated by T. R. KENNEY, No. 181 4th-av., near 14th-st., New-York.

## INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash, whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stephen Whitney, | Reuben Withers, | Robert B. Minturn, |
| John A. C. Gray, | J. F. G. Foster, | J. M. Waterbury, |
| D. B. Fearing, | James Warren, | George Curtis, |
| Wm. H. Russell, | Arthur Leary, | Joseph V. Ager, |
| A. C. Dowling, | W. W. Haralden, | Sam'l V. Hoffman, |
| Benjamin B. Lane, | Dunning Duer, | John G. Astor, Jr. |
| George W. Riggs, | John Stuart, Jr., | Fred. A. Delano, |
| Wm. B. Duncan, | Jos. Gaillard, Jr., | James C. Bell, |
| Chas. H. Russell, | Ed. C. Center, | Daniel D. Smith, |
| Isaac Townsend, | Josiah Oakes, | Fred. G. Foster, |
| Peleg Hall, | Robert S. Hone, | |

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton-st., corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 4 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| William Ellsworth, | Theodore Martine, | Phineas T. Barnum, |
| Robert C. Bell, | John R. Bright, | Chas. A. Jarvis, |
| John A. Kennedy, | J. B. Fitzgerald, | Isaac V. Fowler, |
| Wm. Okell, | N. P. Freeman, | Chas. T. Cromwell, |
| P. R. Williams, | Solomon Kipp, | John T. Bruce, |
| H. Quackenboss, | Andrew Fremont, | Samuel J. Whiting, |
| Geo. Gilfillan, | J. W. Greenwood, | John C. Smith. |

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LECGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| George S. Fox, | C. W. Lawrence, | Rich. F. Carman, |
| Rich. A. Reading, | Peter S. Titus, | Henry H. Barrow, |
| Josiah Macy, | F. C. Chardavoyne, | Hull Clarke, |
| Wm. H. Falls, | Ralph Mead, | Wm. C. White, |
| Jos. W. Corlies, | Richard Field, | John J. Walker, |
| John D. Wright, | P. W. Peatsall, | Chas. H. Marshall, |
| Abraham Bell, | Ira Hawley, | Wm. H. Macy. |

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, L. I.—Offices No. 345 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and in New-York, corner of William and Johnson. Cash Capital $200,000. Insures against loss by Fire. STEPHEN CROWELL, President.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

## DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of June next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock, to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 6th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 26th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the advance, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.
G. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, }
October 9, 1854. }

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, for the six months ending 1st August last, payable to the Stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date. By order, C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, No. 40 Wall-st., Oct. 5, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th inst. The transfer book will be closed until after that date. WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

## GAS FIXTURES, LAMPS, &C.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.

CHARLES FULLER, NO. 290 GREENWICH-ST., Manufacturer and Dealer in LAMPS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, PHOSGENE GAS, and SPIRITS TURPENTINE, &c.

GAS FIXTURES.—STEPHEN PHILBIN would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened his new gas fixture warerooms, No. 339 and 341 4th-st., one door west of Broadway, where he has constantly on hand a splendid assortment of the latest patterns of GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c., of every character and style, from the well known manufactory of Cornelius, Baker & Co., Philadelphia. Also a large stock of store pendants and other fixtures of every description, suitable for gas.

S. P. would invite the attention of strangers before purchasing elsewhere, as he flatters himself they can be better suited at his establishment than at any other in the City.

N. B.—Plumbing and gas fitting in all their various branches, attended to as heretofore. All work done at this establishment warranted. Branch at No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

$60,000 TO LOAN.—On Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods, Cigars, or bought for cash; business notices, City stocks, bonds and mortgages negotiated; real estate bought, sold and exchanged. CHEESEMAN, BRAINERD & CO., brokers and commission merchants, No. 78 John-st., corner Nassau.

## RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and ... Route now open via CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

United States Mail and Express route.

Two daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted) leave Chicago, (corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express ... A. M.
Second—St. Louis Night Express ... P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton (250 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers

WINCHESTER AND REINDEER.

(Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS 14½ HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this.

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, *Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.*

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

E. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

NEW WIDE GAUGE ROUTE FROM NEW-YORK TO ROCHESTER.—The ROCHESTER AND GENESEE VALLEY RAILROAD is now open, and in connection with the Buffalo, Corning, and N. Y., and N. Y. and E. R. R., forms a direct route from New-York to Rochester.

The directness of this route, together with the superior comfort afforded by the wide cars, renders it by far the most desirable between the above named cities.

Tickets can be procured at the N. Y. and E. R. R. Ticket Office, foot Duane-st., and at No. 193 Broadway, also in Jersey City.

Baggage checked through.

Freights will be transported between New-York and Rochester with dispatch. Any information desired in regard thereto can be obtained by calling upon the General Freight Agent of the N. Y. and E. R. R., Erie Building, or C. S. TAPPAN, Express Freight Agent, No. 193 Broadway.

No Trains on the B. C. and N. Y. R. R. on Sunday.
J. A. REDFIELD, Superintendent.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally, also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: *First*—6 A. M. Express Train from station of C. C. & C. R. R. for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Second*—9:30 A. M. Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Third*—3:30 P. M. Express Mail from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Fourth*—3 P. M. Mail Train, from west side of the river for Sandusky and stations on Mad River Railroad. *Fifth*—9:30 P. M. Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R. for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, July, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, Sept. 20, and until further notice, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passengers at 4 P. M., for Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with first-class splendid steamers on Lake Erie for all ports on the Lake; and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, Aug. 14, 1854 the Trains will run as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M., through in four hours, connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train 12 M. Express Train 4:30 P. M. Accommodation Train at 5:30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Trains at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.; and Way Freight and Passenger Train at 1 P. M. For Peekskill at 9 A. M. 3:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. The Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 44th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.
OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, EASTON, SOMERVILLE, &c.—FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Sept. 4, 1854—Leave New-York for Easton, &c., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville (way trains) at 5:30 P. M., by steamers RED JACKET and WYOMING, from Pier No. 2 North River, connecting at Elizabethtown with trains by New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Courtlandt-st. RETURNING—Will leave Phillipsburg, opposite Easton, at 6:30 and 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Somerville (way trains) at 6:35 A. M. NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M.; Elizabethport at 7:40 and 10 A. M.; 1:30 and 6 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, VIA NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS LINES—Leave New-York, foot of Courtlandt-st., at 7 and 9 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.—THROUGH IN FOUR HOURS. Fare $3 in 1st; $2 75 in 2d, and $3 in 2 and 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. The New-Jersey Accommodation Line leaves at 12 M., stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati (at $20) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. Leave Hudson River depot, Chambers-st., at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 4:30 P. M.; Burlington, 7 P. M.; Rouse's Point, 6 P. M., and at Montreal at 9 P. M. same day. By Way Train at 12 M.—Arrive at Rutland at 2 o'clock, and Burlington at 11:30, same evening; ... and Ogdensburg ... [illegible] ... Those leaving at 4 and 5 P. M. will lodge at Troy; leave next morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Burlington, Montreal and Ogdensburg same day.
ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fares, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office No. 193 Broadway.
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
D. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA, from Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 7 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M. by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD—THROUGH LINE TO NEW-LONDON AND NORWICH—Morning and Night.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, trains will leave New-Haven at 11¼ A. M. and 7:10 P. M. for New-London and Norwich, on arrival of the 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. express trains from New-York. Returning next morning from Norwich at 6 A. M. and 10½ A. M., from New-London, New-Haven and New-York. RICHARD N. DOWD, Superintendent.

## COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of J. C. HULL & SONS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of RICHARD C. HULL, from said firm.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1854.
Signed, JOHN C. HULL,
CHAS. WAGER HULL,
RICHARD C. HULL.

N. B.—The business of the late firm of J. C. HULL & SONS will hereafter be conducted under the name of J. C. HULL & SON, by the undersigned.
Signed, JOHN C. HULL,
CHAS. WAGNER HULL.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.
HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS, STOPPING AT HAVANA.—Carrying the United States Mail. The steamship CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, is now receiving freight and will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 2 o'clock, from pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight taken for Mobile.

Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. Goods for the interior will be forwarded free of commissions. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents,
No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail THURSDAY, Nov. 9, 1854. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing, the evening previous to the ship's sailing.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Thos. SKINNER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 4 o'clock P. M., will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk passengers for the South proceed by Railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon, to Wilmington, Augusta, Charleston, Atlanta, &c., &c.

Passage and fare, (State room included,) to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage passage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

HALIFAX, BERMUDA AND ST. THOMAS.—The Royal Mail steamer CURLEW, W. Sampson, Commander, will sail from Halifax for Bermuda and St. Thomas, after the arrival of the Royal Mail steamer from Boston, on the undermentioned dates:

| | |
|---|---|
| Thursday Night | 31st August, 1854. |
| Thursday Night | 28th September, 1854. |
| Thursday Night | 26th October, 1854. |
| Thursday Night | 23d November, 1854. |
| Thursday Night | 21st December, 1854. |
| Thursday Night | 18th January, 1855. |

Passage money from Halifax to Bermuda ... $35
Passage money to St. Thomas ... $[illegible]
E. CUNARD & CO., Halifax.

## ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their products, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depots, out-buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st. to No. 189 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign, dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 81 Water-st.

ACOUSTIC AURICLES.—A new supply of these invaluable instruments for enabling the deaf to hear, just received, and for sale by the undersigned, at No. 2 Maiden-lane, or at the store of WEIR & HIDE, corner of Bleecker-st., and Broadway. EDWARD G. HYDE.

## FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The Ships comprising the Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ARCTIC, Capt. LUCE. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ———.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodation for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM LIVERPOOL. |
|---|---|
| Saturday, Sept. 30 ... 1854 | Wednesday, Sept. 20 ... 1854 |
| Saturday, Oct. 14 ... 1854 | Wednesday, Oct. 4 ... 1854 |
| Saturday, Oct. 28 ... 1854 | Wednesday, Oct. 18 ... 1854 |
| Saturday, Nov. 11 ... 1854 | Wednesday, Nov. 1 ... 1854 |
| Saturday, Nov. 25 ... 1854 | Wednesday, Nov. 15 ... 1854 |
| Saturday, Dec. 9 ... 1854 | Wednesday, Nov. 29 ... 1854 |
| Saturday, Dec. 23 ... 1854 | Wednesday, Dec. 13 ... 1854 |
| | Wednesday, Dec. 27 ... 1854 |

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

| | |
|---|---|
| ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; | AMERICA, Capt. Lang; |
| PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; | EUROPA, Capt. Shannon; |
| ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; | CANADA, Capt. Stone; |
| AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; | NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch; |

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| EUROPA, Shannon, | leaves Boston, | Wednesday, Oct. 25 |
| AFRICA, Harrison, | New-York, | Wednesday, Nov. 1 |
| NIAGARA, Leitch, | Boston, | Wednesday, Nov. 8 |
| ARABIA, Judkins, | New-York, | Wednesday, Nov. 15 |
| AMERICA, Lang, | Boston, | Wednesday, Nov. 22 |
| ASIA, Lott, | New-York, | Wednesday, Nov. 29 |

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

## FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors. Through in advance of the mail. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, (2,000 tons burden,) will leave from Pier No. 2, North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on FRIDAY, Oct. 27, connecting with the steamship YANKEE BLADE, (2,500 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation, by carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage, apply only to
CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green.

N. B.—Commencing on the 27th of October, the days of sailing of the steamers will be changed to the 12th and 27th of each month. When these days fall on Sunday the steamers will leave on the Monday following. There will be no steamer on the 12th of October.

## STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—The well known and favorite steamer ARMENIA, will leave New-York, foot of Chambers-st., for Albany and intermediate landings every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 7 o'clock. Returning, leaves Albany every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock. For further particulars inquire at the office, foot of Chambers-st.

## FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—ROJAS & CO., No. 407 Broadway, corner of Broome, manufacturers of all kinds of cabinet-ware furniture, have on hand a good assortment of articles of various description, which they offer to sell at very reasonable prices. They are daily receiving from their factory at Elizabethport, New-Jersey.

H. F. FARRINGTON, ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
AT THE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 46 and 50 Wooster-st.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT, held at the City Hall, in the City of Albany, on the last Tuesday of September, 1854. Present, Hon. Ira Harris, Justice.—NELSON J. WATERBURY and CHARLES G. SAVAGE against THE FRANKLIN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York.

THE SUMMONS in this action having been personally served upon the defendants, and proof of such service and of no answer or demurrer, having been received having been duly furnished to the Court, on motion of Frederick S. Root, of counsel for the plaintiffs: It is ordered, declared, decreed and adjudged, and this Court doth hereby order, declare, decree and adjudge, that the said Corporation, the Franklin Marine and Fire Insurance Company of New-York, is insolvent and unable to pay its debts, and that said Corporation, and each and every of its officers and directors and agents, and each of them, is hereby restrained and enjoined from exercising any of the corporate rights, privileges or franchises, or from collecting or receiving any debts or demands, and paying out or in any way transferring or delivering to any person any of the money, property or effects of such Corporation until this Court shall otherwise order; that the said Corporation be continued in existence only so far as may be necessary to enable the Receiver hereinafter mentioned, to collect debts and recover property in the name of such Corporation, and for no other purpose whatever; and that for all other purposes and when the above mentioned objects shall be accomplished, the said Corporation be and the same is hereby dissolved.

*And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged*, That Silas C. Hulbert, Esq., appointed Receiver of the property and effects of said Franklin Marine and Fire Insurance Company of New-York, and of their debts, equitable interests and things in action, under an order entered in this action on the 12th day of September, 1854, be and he hereby is confirmed in his said office and trust as such Receiver, and that the said Silas C. Hulbert be such Receiver, according to the provisions of sections 41 and 42 of article 2, of title 4, chapter 8 of part 3 of the Revised Statutes, and that he, as such or their Receiver or Receivers as shall be appointed in his place or stead, do make a just and fair distribution of all the property of the said Corporation, and of the proceeds thereof, among its fair and honest creditors, as prescribed by article 3, of title 4, of chapter 8, of part 3 of the Revised Statutes.

*And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged*, That all creditors of the said Franklin Marine and Fire Insurance Company of New-York may make themselves parties in this action, by coming in and presenting their claims to such Receiver under this judgment, and by submitting themselves to the jurisdiction of this Court for the settlement and adjustment of their respective claims upon the funds in the hands of such Receiver.

*And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged*, that all creditors of the Franklin Marine and Fire Insurance Company of New-York, do exhibit their claims and become parties to this suit, to the receiver hereinafter mentioned and set forth, within six months from the time of the first publication of this judgment as hereinafter mentioned, or in default, thereof be precluded from the benefit of this judgment and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder. And the said Receiver is hereby directed to cause notice of this order to be given to all parties interested, by publishing a copy of this judgment once in each week for six weeks successively in three public newspapers, one of which shall be printed in the City of New-York, one in the city of Albany, and one in the county of Saratoga, and as soon as may be after the first publication thereof by causing a copy thereof, with a notice stating the day of the said first publication thereof, to be deposited in the Post-Office addressed to each of the several policy holders in and creditors of the Franklin Marine and Fire Insurance Company of New-York, and persons claiming to be creditors of said Company, at his or her place of residence, so far as the names and residences of the said persons can be ascertained by said Receiver.

*And it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed*, That Moses Powell, Cody Hollister, Isaac Freeman, Silas H. Swetland, Philip J. Powell, Walter Doty, William McKindley, Cornelius H. Van Buren, James Van Buren, Franklin Rose, Urias Williams, Hiram Parks, Isaac Bigland, James N. Knights, Reuben Freeman, William L. Avery and John G. Savage, who now are or heretofore have been Directors of the said Franklin Marine and Fire Insurance Company of New-York, and all other officers and agents of the said defendants, either heretofore or now in office, discover under oath before Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, who is hereby appointed a Referee for that purpose, the bonds and mortgages, premium notes, capital and surplus belonging or which have belonged to the said Franklin Marine and Fire Insurance Company of New-York, the transfer and disposition thereof, and the consideration and all the circumstances of such disposition, and that the expenses of the said proceeding be paid by the Receiver. That the said Referee before proceeding under this judgment, do cause such notice of the time and place of his proceedings to be given to the parties hereby ordered to make discovery, as he shall deem necessary and proper.

And it is further adjudged that the said plaintiffs do recover the sum of $31 85 for their costs and disbursements in this action, and that the said Receiver pay the same to the plaintiffs or their attorney, and take a receipt therefor.

A copy. JAS. W. HORTON, Clerk.
FREDERICK S. ROOT, Att'y for Pl'ffs, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—CHARLES A. HASKINS against SAVILLA M. HASKINS.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 24 William-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 25, 1854.
o25-law6wM* W. F. DISBROW, Plaintiff's Attorney.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Pursuant to an order of WILLIAM F. FRASER, Surrogate of the County of Rockland, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM WOODBURY, late of the town of Orangetown, County of Rockland, and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Robert W. Bisley, one of the executors of the said deceased, at his place of business, No. 80 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated May 3, 1854.
R. W. RISLEY,
HARRIET WOODBURY,
my4-law6mM* Executor and Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE BONSOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 17 Division-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 20, 1854.
SAMUEL HURLEY, } Executors.
jy24-law6mM* JACOB MILLS. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH JENKINS, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 30 East 14th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next, 1854.—Dated New-York, June 10, 1854.
WILLIAM H. CALDWELL, Administrator.
je12-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK H. MORRIS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of residence, No. 65 Gold-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 4th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 22, 1854. FREDERICK MORRIS,
o6-law6mM* Administrator.

POLITICAL PRINTING, 113 NASSAU-STREET.—The undersigned is prepared to execute with dispatch all kinds of political printing, such as election tickets, circulars, posters, &c. Also, mercantile, book, ... and railroad printing, in a superior manner, at the lowest prices, for cash. S. T. CALLAHAN, No. 113 Nassau-st.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF AVENUE A, from 86th-st. to 92d-st., where it strikes the East River, in said City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, or occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

*First*—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to EDWARD C. WEST, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (2d story front room,) in this City, on or before the 8th day of November, 1854.

*Second*—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 10th of November, 1854.

*Third*—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 9th day of December, 1854.

*Fourth*—That the limits embraced by this Assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of Avenue A, between the northerly side of 86th street and the East River.

And also, all those other pieces and parcels of land bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and Avenue B, and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and the First Avenue, as the same are laid out on the said Map of the Commissioners.

*Fifth*—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
EDWARD C. WEST, }
ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON, } Commissioners.
GEORGE E. BALDWIN. }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to the OPENING OF THE NINTH-AVENUE, from Bloomingdale-road to 135th st., in said City.

We, the Commissioners of estimate and assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

*First*—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 18th day of November, 1854.

*Second*—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 21st day of December, 1854.

*Third*—That an abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 23d day of December, 1854.

*Fourth*—That the limits embraced by this assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of the 9th-av., between the northerly side of 90th-st. and the southerly side of 135th-st.

And also, all those other pieces and parcels of land, bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the block between 9th-av. and the 8th-av., and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between the 9th av. and the 10th-av., as the same are laid out on the said Map of the Commissioners.

*Fifth*—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, }
GERSHON COHEN, } Commissioners.
JOHN O'KEEFE, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTIETH-STREET, from the 5th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

*First*—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 11th day of November, 1854.

*Second*—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the ... day of November, 1854.

*Third*—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 18th day of December, 1854.

*Fourth*—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, between the easterly side of the 5th-av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 80th-st., to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

*Fifth*—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON, }
EDMOND GROSS, } Commissioners.
TERENCE McGUIRE, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1854. o6-law6t

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTY-FIRST-STREET, from the 5th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

*First*—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 18th day of November, 1854.

*Second*—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 20th day of December, 1854.

*Third*—That the abstract of said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 28th day of December, 1854.

*Fourth*—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, between the easterly side of the 5th-av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 81st-st., to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

*Fifth*—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, }
ARTHUR T. MILLS, } Commissioners.
ABRAHAM MOORE. }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1854.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—JOHN KEIGHLEY and JAMES KEIGHLEY against THOMAS C. W. PIERCE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has this day been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 2 Dey-st., in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three dollars and thirty-seven cents, with interest at the rate of five per cent. on eight hundred and seventy-one dollars and twenty cents thereof from the 28 day of November, 1853, and at the same rate on one thousand and fifty-one dollars and ninety-three cents thereof from the 18th day of December, 1853, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 12, 1854.
BENEDICT, BOARDMAN & HUNTINGTON,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
je26-law6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—ADOLPHE JACQUESSON against LOUIS M. VAN EETEN, EDWARD VAN EETEN, and JULES VAN EETEN.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, (which has this day been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York,) and serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. 62 Wall-st., in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand six hundred and three dollars and ... cents, with interest thereon from the ... day of March, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 22, 1854. BECK & McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
o25-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD DEMAREST, late of the City of New-York, Stair Builder, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the house of Mrs. DEMAREST, No. 191 West 20th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1854.
MARIA DEMAREST, Executrix.
JOHN S. MERRIS, Executor.
a21-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL FOX, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his store, No. 241 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 6, 1854.
s6-law6mM* RICHARD PATRICK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SIRKY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, ALEXANDER McCUE, at his office, No. 3 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated June ..., 1854.
CATHARINE SIRKY, }
CHARLES SIRKY, } Executors.
ALEXANDER McCUE. }
je12-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY HOLT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her residence in Washington-av., near Lafayette-av., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 9, 1854. LUCY HOLT, Administratrix.
s11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER.—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY KEATING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of JOHN S. AUSTIN, ... between 32d and 33d-sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next. Dated, New-York, Sept. 18, 1854.
s18-law6mM* BARUCH H. AUSTIN, Administrator.

# New-York Daily Times

## NEW-YORK CITY.

### ANOTHER CASE OF STABBING.

Captain Carpenter, of the Fifth Ward Police, Severely Stabbed, while in the Discharge of his Duties.

About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, George Haley, and two other disorderly characters, entered a house of disrepute, opposite the Fifth Ward Station-house, and commenced making a disturbance. The inmates of the establishment, becoming alarmed, called in the aid of the Police, who, while endeavoring to quell the riot, were attacked by Haley. Officer John Girvin was very severely handled, and one of his fingers horribly bitten by Haley. Captain Carpenter, having been notified of the fact, immediately went to the assistance of the officers, and when in the act of arresting Haley received several severe stabs, one in the face, cutting his mouth in a shocking manner, the others in the groin and abdomen. Haley was finally overpowered, the officers using their clubs before they were enabled to arrest him. His companions made their escape. Haley was taken to the Station-House and confined in one of the cells. Judge Bogart subsequently admitted him to bail, his brother, Jeremiah Haley, of No. 1 Essex-street, Jersey City, giving the requisite security. Affidavits were yesterday made by Capt. Carpenter and officer Girvin, at the Tombs. The amount of bail required was $1,000 for the felonious assault on Capt. Carpenter, and $500 for the attack on officer Girvin. Capt. Carpenter, although severely injured, is able to attend to his duties. Haley, when examined by Judge Bogart, stated that he resided in Desbrosses-street, and was engaged in the fruit business; also, that he was not guilty of the charge.

### The Canal-street Fire.

We are informed that the insurance on the premises destroyed by fire in Canal-street, on Friday night, was as follows:

ON THE BUILDING.

Nos. 7 and 9 Canal-street, running through to Walker-street.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Knickerbocker | $5,000 | Harmony | $1,500 |
| Manhattan | 5,000 | St. Mark's | 1,500 |
| Irving | 3,000 | Excelsior | 1,500 |
| Washington | 1,000 | Fulton | 1,500 |
| Total | | | $20,000 |

ON STEAM-ENGINE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Harmony | $1,500 | Market | $2,000 |
| St. Mark's | 1,500 | Commercial | 1,500 |
| Excelsior | 1,500 | Rutger's | 1,500 |
| Fulton | 1,500 | | |
| Total | | | $12,000 |

The entire insurance—thirty-two thousand dollars—will more than cover the loss.

### Balloon Ascension.

Mons. Eugene Godard, the celebrated French aeronaut, made his second grand ascension on Saturday evening at the Hippodrome, in presence of about two thousand persons congregated within the amphitheatre, the square and house-tops. The balloon, as on the former occasion, was filled with carbonate hydrogen gas. The inflation occupied one hour and a quarter. Precisely at four o'clock, the four aerial tourists took their seats in the car, which having been eased of the necessary quantity of ballast, slowly and gracefully ascended, and when under the influence of the air, clear of steeples and house-tops, was borne steadily in the direction of Newark.

Robertson's American Brass Band was in attendance and played many enlivening airs.

### Burial of a Veteran.

William Monk, a veteran of the war of 1812, was buried from his late residence, No. 184 Christie-street, in Greenwood Cemetery, yesterday afternoon. His remains were escorted to the grave by the "Veteran Corps," in uniform. Mr. Monk was 67 years of age.

### Immigration.

There were four thousand nine hundred and thirty emigrants arrived at this port yesterday.

Departure of Bishop Newman.—The steamship Union, Capt. Adams, which sailed for Southampton and Havre on Saturday, numbered among her passengers Right Rev. Bishop Newman, of Philadelphia.

### MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Phillips.

*Abraham Oettinger against Uriah P. Levy.*—The defendant leased certain premises to Moses P. Oettinger, who assigned the lease to plaintiff. The latter alleges that in a personal interview the defendant agreed to repair the water pipes if they needed it, and on the faith of this agreement he leased the premises at $1,200. The pipes got out of order, and the defendant agreed that if plaintiff would repair them he would pay the bill. Plaintiff did so, and defendant refused to pay—urging: 1, that the agreement was personal between lessor and lessee, and could not bind the assignee of the latter; 2, that the agreement to pay was separate from the lease. The Judge, in a lengthy opinion, decided against him and gave judgment for plaintiff for $313 60.

*John M. and Lewiston Hall against John Mortimer et als.*—This was an action to recover the value of six bales of cheese cloths, alleged to have been sold and delivered by plaintiffs to defendants. The Broker by whom the sale was effected, testified to defendants having commenced to purchase the production of ten looms from date of contract to June 1, at 6 cents per yard,—less 5 per cent. cash in 60 days; that the six bales were delivered and not paid for.

Defendants contended that there was not sufficient evidence of the quantity delivered to authorize the Court to give judgment against them.

*The Court thought differently, and gave judgment for* the plaintiffs for $336 46 and costs, with the usual allowance.

*Cornelius L. Purdy*, respondent against Wm. L. Hall appellant.—Before Judges Phillips, Thompson and McCarthy. This was an appeal taken from a judgment rendered by Justice McCarthy in Sept., 1853, in favor of plaintiff for $175. The ground of the appeal was that there was no evidence to sustain the judgment.

Judge Phillips delivered the opinion of the Court which affirmed the decision of the Court below.

(Advertisement.)

A Hundred Dollars on the Shelf.—The man who has a hundred hard dollars laid up, and owes a cent to nobody is comparatively rich; and if he buys his goods on the one-priced system, he will not be likely to grow poor. We are glad to see that our principal houses have adopted this system. Mears & Co., of London, have long sold on the one-price system. Stewart, of Broadway, Lord & Taylor, and Rogers & Co., of Nassau-street, corner of Fulton, have adopted this equitable mode of doing business. Rogers & Co. have a splendid assortment of gentlemen's and boy's clothing, and but one price is charged to all. Every facility is afforded to ladies calling for boy's clothing. Corner of Nassau and Fulton-streets.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Most of the pretended remedies for fever and ague are of little value. Drehler's pills never fail. All other remedies are bitter and nauseous. Drehler's pills are perfectly free from taste. Most other remedies are composed of calomel, arsenic, or quinine. Drehler's pills are free from either, and may be safely taken by old or young. Sold by C. H. Ring, corner Broadway and John-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ The horrors of Shaving are abolished by the Patrian Lotion, which not only cures the complexion of all superficial blemishes, but instantly removes the smarting which succeeds the use of the razor on a tender skin. Phalon, No. 517 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel,) and No. 197 Broadway, (corner of Dey-street.) For sale by all respectable Druggists, Perfumers, &c.

(Advertisement.)

Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture.—This preparation is the only certain specific for fever and ague. It breaks the chills immediately and invariably, and rapidly restores the strength. Prepared after the original formula, by [illegible] (Successors to [illegible] Aspinwall,) No. 86 William-street.

(Advertisement.)

Gas! Gas!—Gas Fixtures of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing depôt of Archer, Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

(Advertisement.)

Gas Fixtures!! Gas Fixtures!!!—Of splendid design and finish, and twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory of James G. Moffet, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, third block West of Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Drehler's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Pills may be obtained, wholesale or retail, at the Depôt, No. 341 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

☞ A live toad in a torpid state was recently dug out of "hard pan" at Rutland, Vt., some 15 feet below the surface, where he must have reposed for centuries. On being laid on the grass he soon revived, and he hopped off to give the worms and the bugs of the 19th century a specimen of antediluvian skill in snapping them up.

### Solidified Milk.

Unfortunately we were not able to be of the party—the Academy of Medicine's Committee of Public Health—that went up by invitation to Amenia, Dutchess County, to see how Mr. Blatchford makes the "solidified milk" which we have been using in our family, and which by contrast has made the pure "Orange County" (City distillery slop) milk look more sky-blue than ever, and very thin. To find a milk on which the cream will rise to the top instead of settling to the bottom, is a desideratum much sought for. We find in the *Musical Monthly* for October, probably from the pen of Dr. Doremus, the chemist, a description of which we avail ourselves. By proxy they saw the milking done. Soon after the solidifying was commenced:

"To 112 lbs. of milk, 28 lbs. of Stuart's white sugar were added, and a trivial portion of bi-carbonate of soda, a teaspoonful, merely enough to insure the neutralizing of any acidity, which in the Summer season is exhibited even a few minutes after milking, although inappreciable to the organs of taste. The sweet milk was poured into evaporating pans of enameled iron, embedded in warm water heated by steam. A thermometer was immersed in each of these water-baths; that, by frequent inspection, the temperature might not rise above the point which years of experience have shown advisable. To facilitate the evaporation,—by means of blowers and other ingenious apparatus,—a current of air is established between the covers of the pans and the solidifying milk. Connected with the steam-engine is an arrangement of stirrers, for agitating the milk slightly while evaporating, and so gently as not to churn it. In about three hours the milk and sugar assumed a pasty consistency, and delighted the palates of all present. By constant manipulation and warming, it was reduced to a rich, creamy-looking powder, then exposed to the air to cool, weighed into parcels of a pound each, and by a press, with the force of a ton or two, made to assume the compact form of a tablet, (the size of a small brick,) in which shape, covered with tin foil, it is presented to the public."

*The Doctor adds:*

"Some of the solidified milk which had been grated and dissolved in water the previous evening, was found covered with a rich cream; this, skimmed off, was soon converted into excellent butter. Another solution was speedily converted into wine-whey, by a treatment precisely similar to that employed in using ordinary milk. It fully equaled the expectations of all; so that solidified milk will hereafter rank among the necessary appendages of the sick room. In fine, this article makes paps, custards, puddings, and cakes, equal to the best milk; and one may be sure it is an unadulterated article, obtained from well-pastured cattle, and not the produce of distillery slops—neither can it be watered. For our steamships, our packets, for those traveling by land or by sea, for hotel purposes or use in private families, for young or old, we recommend it cordially as a substitute for fresh milk."

The Committee of the Academy is to make its report at an early meeting. The milk, being prepared with sugar, is a little too sweet for those who prefer to take no sugar in their table drinks; and in the specimen we have used, there was a very slight empyreumatic taste. We are told, however, that it can always be avoided in the preparation hereafter. We are not able to say whether or not the article is in the market.

### British Association for the Advancement of Science.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the British Association was recently held at Liverpool. Lord Harrowby, President for the year, delivered the usual inaugural address. A memorandum by Professor Challis on the present state of Astronomy is incorporated into the address. It states that four planets and four comets have been discovered within a year. The late success of astronomers in discoveries has stimulated attention and led to the establishment of new observatories, both public and private. Professor Challis observes, that "the determination of differences of longitude by galvanic signals is an astronomical matter of great practical importance. This method, first employed in America, was introduced into England by the Astronomer Royal, and has been applied to the determination in succession of the differences of longitude between the Greenwich Observatory and the observatories of Cambridge, Edinburg, Brussels and Paris. In the first and last instances, results have been published which prove the perfect success and accuracy of the method. * * * Galvanism has also been applied to astronomical purposes in other ways. The method of observing transits by the intervention of a galvanic circuit, (just put in practice in America,) in which only sight and touch are employed, and counting is not required, is now in operation at the Greenwich Observatory." We learn further from the Address, that the Kew Committee are giving great attention to the improvement of instruments for observation, and that, at present, "they have in their hands for verification and adjustment, 1,000 thermometers and 50 barometers for the Navy of the United States, as well as 500 thermometers and 60 barometers for our own Board of Trade, the instruments which are supplied in ordinary commerce being found to be subject to error to an extraordinary degree." Memoranda from Capt. Fitz Roy, who has charge of the new department for obtaining and arranging meteorological data, are also presented in the Earl's address. The history of Lieut. Maury's services to science and commerce is briefly sketched, and their practical utility commended. The Captain "ventures to think" that the documents published by Lieut. Maury are too much in detail for the seaman's eye, "and therefore, are not practically so useful as is generally supposed." However this may be, it is certain that our Lieutenant's sailing directions have already shortened the voyages of American ships about one-third. In his preface to the Edinburg edition of Johnston's *Wind and Current Chart*, Dr. Buist says: "If the voyages of those to and from India were shortened by no more than a tenth, it would secure a saving in freightage alone of £250,000 annually." Such results, besides many other advantages from speedy voyages, are attributable to Lieut. Maury's investigations. Capt. Fitz Roy is fully persuaded of the value of the sailing directions which Lieut. M. has laid down, and states that these, "the real condensed results of his elaborate and indefatigable researches," have secured the benefits actually realized in the marine services.

Lord Harrowby touches on various topics in his discourse. Viewing statistics as the introduction of the inductive principle into the affairs of human life, he argues that the work of arrangement, analysis and comparison requires the same philosophical talents as other sciences. The tabling of facts is certainly a matter of great importance, and it should be accepted only from such hands as are fully capable of doing it justice. On Geography and its associate subjects he has these remarks:

"The great navigations which are opening up the heart of the South American Continent, by the Paraguay, the Amazons, and the Orinoco; that are traversing and uniting the colonies of Victoria and South Australia by the river Murray; the projected exploration of North Australia, which, I am sorry to say, is as yet only a project, and may require some of the fostering warmth of the Association to bring it into actual existence; the wonderful discoveries in South Africa by Livingston and Andersson, (I am happy to say that Mr. Andersson is here to tell his own story,) and the explorations of Central Africa by Barth and Vogel; the pictures given us by Capt. Erskine and others of the condition of the islanders of the South Pacific, passing in every stage of transition from the lowest barbarism to a fitness for the highest European and Christian culture; these, and a hundred other topics, awaken an ever new interest in the mind of the philosopher and statesman, in the feelings of the Christian and the lover of his kind. What new fields for science! What new opportunities for wealth and power! What new openings for good! How important that those who issue from this great emporium of modern commerce—this more than Tyre of modern times—should know how to turn them to advantage!"

Canadian Parliament—Alleged Frauds in the late Administration.—The following resolution was adopted by the Canadian Parliament on the 16th inst.: "That a Special Committee, consisting of seven members, be appointed for the purpose of investigating all charges preferred or alleged in this House, or elsewhere, respecting the dealing of any member or members of the late Administration, in the purchase of public lands, in the traffic or purchase of provincial, municipal or other public securities, or of stocks in railways, in the construction of public works, foreign or provincial, and respecting any other charges of official misconduct whatever, against them or any of them."

### Derangement of Compasses.

From [illegible] Journal.

Captains of ocean steamers differ considerably in their attention to compasses, an important [illegible]. Good compasses are doubtless furnished to all vessels of this important class; but the very best compass may be rendered worse than useless, by a disregard of the petty circumstances on board that derange its action. Captain Shannon, of the Cunard steamers line, related to us a curious instance of a derangement in the compass, which had since rendered him punctiliously cautious. He had left Halifax with his vessel on the homeward bound voyage; it was during one of the cold Winter months, when fogs prevail on the American coasts. His directions to the officers of the watch were to run for a point thirty miles eastward of Newfoundland, so as to make sure of keeping clear of its rock-bound shores; and the point of the compass that would lead to this required direction was fixed.

On coming on deck in the gray of the morning, what was his horror on seeing that the ship had just entered a small bay, and seemed about to be dashed to pieces on the lofty precipices that revealed themselves through the mist. By instantaneously shouting orders to the man at the wheel, and by reversing the engine, he barely saved the vessel from destruction. After some trouble it was paddled to deep water. His first impression of course was, that the compass had been neglected. But, to his surprise, he found that his orders had been exactly followed in this respect. The head of the vessel had been kept in the direction which, by compass, should have led to the open sea, 30 miles from land, and yet here it was running full in shore. To all concerned, the deviation seemed perfectly magical—not on ordinary principles to be accounted for. The truth at length dawned upon the captain.

The error must have arisen from local derangement of the compass. He caused all the compasses in the ship to be ranged on the deck; and soon it was perceived that no two agreed. The seat of the disorder was ascertained to be a certain spot close to the funnel of the saloon. Could this funnel be the cause? It was of brass, and had never before shown any power of distracting the needle. On looking into it, however, the captain discovered that, when at Halifax, a new iron tube had been put inside the brass one, without his knowledge, and the circumstance had never been mentioned him. There, in that paltry iron tube, was the whole cause of the derangement, 'which,' said Capt. Shannon, 'I speedily made to shift its quarters.' How near was thus a fine vessel being wrecked, from a petty circumstance which no one would have previously dreamed of; and it may not be said how many vessels assumed to be diverted toward rocks by currents, may have been led to destruction from causes equally trivial.

### Literary.

Mr. Robert Chambers has, in a letter to the Edinburg newspapers, repudiated all literary connection with the new edition of the *Lives of Eminent Scotsmen*, published in parts, and stated to be "edited by Robert Chambers."

Mr. Dobell, the author of the *Roman* and *Balder*, under the name of Sydney Yendys, and Mr. Smith, whose poems made so much noise a short time since, are both laboring hard at new works.

Immense Emigration.—The Burlington *Telegraph* says: "The emigration into Iowa, at all the crossings, the present season, is unparalleled in the history of the past. The steam ferry, at that city, one of the largest on the river, is kept in constant motion from morning until night, and frequently until midnight. The consequence is that every evening whole acres on the opposite side of the river may be seen covered with the wagons, tents and cattle of the emigrants. The merchants, grocers and manufacturers are reaping a fine harvest in the way of furnishing supplies to the traveling millions. At present rates, at least 1,000 souls will be added to the populption of this State during the present season."

### MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 18, by Rev. Wm. C. Smith, Mr. John Gibson to Miss Euphemia Wood, both of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 18, by Rev. William C. Smith, Capt. Benjamin Jones to Miss Mary A. Swift, both of Long Island.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 21, by Rev. Dr. Henry Mandeville, D. K. Mandeville, of Albany, to Kate, eldest daughter of Chas. Carter, of Brooklyn.

### DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 21, William Russell, only child of Rev. James W. and Antoinette Macomber, aged 1 year, 3 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the house of J. F. Briggs, No. [illegible] Spring-st. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills, for interment.

In this City, suddenly, on Sunday, Oct. 22, Ellen, wife of Edward Y. Dunton.

Her friends and those of her husband, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 130 West 20th-st., on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to proceed to Greenwood.

In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 21, Mr. John B. Tucker, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his son-in-law, Col. Garrett Dyckman, and of Covenant Lodge, No. 25, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day, from No. 100 1st st.

In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 21, after a painful illness, Robert Morey, eldest son of Joseph M. and Mary M. Browning, aged 15 years, 10 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his parents, No. 36 Leight-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 21, Catharine H., wife of J. B. Stewart, and daughter of Adrian Hegeman, aged 28 years, 10 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 25 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Oct. 22d, Sarah F., wife of Rodman B. Dawson, aged 36 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 108 State st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 21.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,000 | Ohio 6s, '60 | 104 | 100 | Harlem Railroad...s3 | 31 |
| 1,000 | California 7s, '70 | 84 | 150 | do ...b3 | 31 |
| 2,000 | Erie Income Bs b3 | 90 | 200 | do | 31 |
| 1,000 | do ...s3 | 90 | 100 | do ...b60 | 31 |
| 15,000 | Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs..c | 70 | 100 | do ...s30 | 31 |
| 3,000 | do ...s3 | 70 | 5 | Clev., C. & Cin R. R. | 100 |
| 5,000 | do | 70 | 50 | Ill. Cen. R. 10 ₰ ct. stk | 100 |
| 3,000 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. B..c | 87 | 125 | N. Y. Central R. R. b3 | 90 |
| 1,500 | do ...c | 88 | 100 | do ...b60 | 90 |
| 8,000 | N. Y. & N. H. B. '65 s3 | 73 | 150 | do | 89 |
| 5,000 | Buck. H. & E. R. R. b30 | 80 | 50 | do ...s30 | 89 |
| 17 | Manhattan Bank | 116 | 425 | Erie Railroad ...c | 44 |
| 10 | Amer. Ex. Bk. Scrip | 104 | 300 | do ...b3 | 44 |
| 5 | Continental Bank | 100 | 250 | do | 44 |
| 100 | Canton Co. ...s3 | 21 | 100 | do ...s30 | 44 |
| 100 | do ...b60 | 21 | 150 | do ...s30 | 44 |
| 100 | do ...b15 | 21 | 100 | do ...b60 | 44 |
| 50 | do ...b3 | 21 | 125 | do ...c | 44 |
| 600 | Flor. & K. J'nt Stock | [illegible] | 100 | do ...s3 | 44 |
| 100 | Nic. Transit Co. ...s30 | 22 | 50 | do ...s15 | 44 |
| 100 | do ...s30 | 22 | 100 | do ...b60 | 45 |
| 100 | do ...c | 22 | 100 | do ...s30 | 44 |
| 150 | do | 22 | 150 | do ...c | 44 |
| 300 | Cumb. Coal Co. ...c | 30 | 100 | do | 44 |
| 100 | do ...s30 | 29 | 400 | Reading R. R. ...s3 | 71 |
| 50 | do ...c | 29 | 100 | do ...s30 | 71 |
| 100 | do | 29 | 100 | do ...s10 | 71 |
| 100 | Gold Hill Mine | 2 | 250 | do ...b60 | 71 |
| 500 | do | 2 | 100 | do | 71 |
| 200 | do ...b60 | 2 | 100 | do ...b10 | 71 |
| 10 | Hud. Riv. Railroad ..c | 40 | 100 | Clev. & Tol. R. R. | 83 |
| 100 | do ...b3 | 40 | 5 | Mich. Cent. R. R. | 97 |
| 50 | do ...s30 | 40 | | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $7,000 | N. Y. & N. H. B. '65..s3 | 73 | 200 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. ..b60 | 89 |
| 7,000 | Ill. Cen. R. R. B. | 70 | 100 | do | 89 |
| 10,500 | do | 70 | 10 | Nor. Ind. Construc'n | [illegible] |
| 5,000 | do ...b60 | 70 | 200 | Erie Railroad | 44 |
| 20 | Mech. Bank'g Asso. | 101 | 100 | do ...b60 | 45 |
| 100 | Cumber. Coal Co. ..s30 | 29 | 15 | do | 44 |
| 250 | do | 29 | 50 | do ...s3 | 44 |
| 100 | Caledonian Min'g Co. | 1 | 150 | do ...s30 | 44 |
| 450 | Nic. Transit Co. ...s3 | 22 | 100 | do | 44 |
| 300 | Gold Hill Mine ...b60 | 2 | 150 | Hud. Riv. R. R. ...b60 | 40 |
| 100 | Canton Company ...b60 | 21 | 50 | do | 40 |
| 200 | do | 21 | 50 | do ...s3 | 40 |
| 200 | Harlem Railroad ...b60 | 31 | 50 | do ...b60 | 40 |

Monday, Oct. 23—A. M.

The demand for Money was more general than usual during the past week, and the sources of supply less free. In addition to the current wants of the Merchants, in meeting their October engagements—increased by the difficulties of collection, West and South—there is a good deal of negotiating done in Wall-street, on account of the Free Banks of the interior, whose New-York balances and credits have become exhausted, and whose circulation has been forced home so rapidly as to throw their State Stocks back upon this market, for sale or temporary hypothecation. These securities are good beyond reasonable question, and command the money at some rate or other, and the cost of raising it is regulated by the necessities of the borrower. We have had to note sales of Virginia and Missouri Stocks at 7@16 ₰ cent. below the original price to the Bankers, and Indiana Fives at 18@20 ₰ cent. below such price, while in other cases they have been temporarily placed at an interest of 12@15 ₰ cent. per annum. The ordeal is a severe one, and as the Indiana Banking law is so loosely guarded as to admit a circulation to the full par value of the State Stock basis, there is some apprehension felt that a portion of the Free Banks, controlled by non-residents, will be driven to the wall, and their notes not fully redeemed. Our Bank Note Brokers, therefore, refuse to buy this paper, except in a few instances where provision in New-York at 1½ or 2 ₰ cent. discount has been promised, except at the round terms of 12½ a 15 ₰ cent. off. The Illinois Free Circulation, somewhat better guarded, has been less disturbed by the Western pressure. Both, it will be remembered, were attempted to be put upon New-York, last year, as part of our small note currency, and the aid of a prominent Wall-street Bank had been secured to this end, when a penal act of the Legislature, then in session, was promptly and on the earnest petition of our merchants and traders, interposed to prevent its consummation. The fortunate result now is that there is very little of the paper afloat in this City. The regular Stock houses, at the close of the week, were also in want of more money than their usual facilities could readily supply. The old Banks are not disposed to lend, at call, while their regular customers are so pressing for discounts, and the new have enough to do to take care of themselves. At the same time, there is less apprehension, as the shipping season advances, on the score of the Specie export. The Havre packets carried out on Saturday only $230,000; making for the week an export of $1,069,000 against $1,932,000 same week last year, and for the calendar year to the present date, $33,421,000, against $20,207,000 to date, in 1853.

The total imports of the week of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, was $2,775,747 against $2,370,310 the same week last year, making for the calendar year, to date, $155,963,000 against $159,926,000 in 1853.

The following are the exports for the week exclusive of specie:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls. | 13,025 | $102,938 |
| Wheat, bush. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cotton, bales | 3,551 | 127,42[illegible] |
| Corn, bush. | 104,893 | 88,9[illegible] |
| Corn Meal, bbls. and tcs. | 2,359 | 11,479 |
| Beef, bbls. and tcs. | 582 | 5,215 |
| Pork, bbls. and tcs. | 6,383 | 99,981 |
| Total produce | | $466,398 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 649,508 |
| *Total Exports for the week* | | $1,115,90[illegible] |

On the Stock Exchange the business of the week was not very satisfactory, though holders of the Railroads and other speculatives were not very free sellers, and the market closed on Saturday afternoon for Eries and Illinois Centrals, the most active of the list, with steadiness. New-York Central closed 89¾, a further decline, and the Six ₰ cents, regular issue, at 88 firm. The irregular and Real Estate Bonds were taken up privately, at 79 ₰ cent. There was a decline of 2 ₰ cent. in New-York and New-Haven Bonds; the last were at 78 ₰ cent. The whole decline on Hudson River Shares since the appearance of the New Loan of $1,000,000, and the Provisional Report of the President which accompanied it, is 4 ₰ cent., closing sale at 40 ₰ cent. Cumberland Coal and Nicaragua Transit Shares, without much speculation in either, were steady in prices. For Canton Land Shares, owing to some new Railway depôt arrangement on the estate of the Company at Baltimore, an advance of 1 ₰ cent. was paid. City Bank Shares are lower, with a good many small parcels offering. The Union and City have each declared half-yearly dividends of 4 ₰ cent., and the Mechanics' and Traders' 7 ₰ cent. The Union notifies that the remainder of the new subscription must be paid between the 1st of November and the 1st of February.

The Erie Direction, it is understood, had a further conference on the plan for returning the February Incomes and funding the floating debt of the Company, on Saturday, and it is probable that the new issue of Bonds will be put on a less exceptionable footing than the scheme referred to in our last paper. The loan, too, will be opened to general competition in the market, and the time for awarding it, on the public bids, so fixed as to enable present Bond and Stockholders in England and on the Continent to participate. The gross earnings of the Road for the month of September, as officially ascertained, on a full adjustment of accounts with connecting lines, amount to $536,000, against $510,000 same month last year. Proposals will, we understand, be issued in a few days for a loan of $4,000,000 in Seven ₰ cent. Bonds, redeemable in twenty years. A Sinking Fund is to be established of $35,000 ₰ month, equal to $420,000 ₰ annum, in the hands of Trustees, independent of the Company, which amount with the accruing interest is to be invested monthly in these Bonds, as long as they can be purchased at or below par. If they cannot be so purchased then the trustee is to purchase any Bonds of the Company which furnish the cheapest investment. When the operation of the Sinking Fund or the conversion of the Bonds of 1862 and 1871 shall have reduced the debt of the Company to $20,000,000, the trust is to be closed, and the canceled Bonds returned to the Erie Company, which will thereupon make a dividend in stock equivalent to the amount absorbed by the Sinking Fund. This, in 1865, it is estimated, will amount to 48 ₰ cent. on the present stock, if the Sinking Fund be not closed before by the conversion of Bonds. The Company are to continue to pay the Coupons on the Bonds taken up by the trust, so that each year the amount to be invested increases.

The Sub-Treasury received on Saturday $79,657; disbursed $183,929; leaving the balance at the close of the week $6,131,511, against $6,012,040 at the close of the previous week.

The English letters by the *Africa* are not important in regard to American Stocks. The few orders received are at previous limits. The failures at Liverpool and London, in the American trade, will lead to the immediate liquidation, by composition or bankruptcy, of a large amount of indebtedness on this side. Mr. James McHenry's House is said to hold claims on American reclamations to the amount of £200,000, or a million of dollars. Among the advances is said to have been one of £40,000, or $200,000 on the Caloric ship *Ericsson*, for which the House has a mortgage on the ship. As now dismantled, and with the Caloric experiment given over as a failure, she is probably not worth half the money. We do not hear that many of the bills of the defaulting Houses have been returned. The bills of Mr. J. B. Kitching, which were refused acceptance by McHenry & Co. last Summer, were accompanied by shipping documents for property which passed, on the refusal of the bills, to the control of third parties. The stoppage of Allen & Anderson in London, did not occur until the day before the steamer sailed. This House passed through the troubles of 1847, but by large sacrifices which left them indifferently off in capital. The transactions on this side the Atlantic of Mr. Edward Oliver, the great ship-owner, who failed in Liverpool, are unimportant so far as they relate to our Money market. From the Continent, the letters contain nothing new of public interest.

It will be noticed from the article copied below from a Lafayette, Indiana, journal, that the Board of Directors who organized the Wabash Valley Road, and who have, chiefly with the means of their own stockholders, the members of the Board being among the largest, pushed the work with untiring energy against the influence of a stringent money market, have been reelected. The Treasurer, Mr. Edward Whitehouse, of this City, has collected, by installments, the whole of the original Stock subscription, with the exception of about $350,000, besides receiving the prompt individual assistance of his New-York colleagues in the Board, in placing, without sacrifice, most of the Bonds of the Company.

The usual semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. A. H. Nicolay will take place this day at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock.

The earnings of the Watertown and Rome Railroad for its financial year ending 1st inst., were $391,569, against $330,628 the previous year. The net receipts are wholly applied to the unfunded debt, and so the half yearly dividend on the stock is omitted. The Rome *Sentinel* remarks on this, showing:

"The foregoing is a statement of the earnings of the Watertown and Rome Railroad for the fiscal years ending the 30th of September, 1853 and '54. The increase in 1854 over the earnings of 1853, it will be seen, is over 15 ₰ cent. These figures show that this road rests upon a firm basis, and has a reliable, steadily progressing business. The great increase of communication with Canada, under the provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty, as well as the steadily enlarging business with the Western States, cannot fail to afford to the Watertown and Rome road a permanent and growing prosperity. While in common with some of the best railroads in the country, sound policy has required it in the present financial embarrassments, to omit this Fall its usual semi-annual dividend, and apply its receipts to the payment of its floating debt, instead of borrowing money at exorbitant rates—this course, by reducing the indebtedness, will in the end be far better for the interests of the stockholders. There never was better reason for confidence in this road and the permanent value of its stock, than at present."

The American *Railroad Journal*, of Saturday, has an interesting editorial review of the Report of the Special Examiners on the affairs of the Erie Road—which report, we should have mentioned before,—is understood to have been drawn up by Mr. Randolph Davis, of this City, a member of the Committee, and one of the Trustees under the Third Mortgage, appointed in the place of his deceased father, Hon. John Davis, of Massachusetts—and in the course of his remarks, the writer takes issue with the recommendation of the Committee to close the Construction Account. He argues that the Erie Road cannot hereafter do seven millions of business on the same capital as it now does five.

"For the present (he adds,) the earnings should increase faster than the cost of the road, because the road is not yet up to the capacity of the track [illegible]; but let this capacity be once reached, and increase of capital and receipts will go on very nearly pari passu. We think that it will be safe to assume, however, that from the present time the capital will increase one-half the ratio of the receipts. We estimate the increase of net receipts at 7 ₰ cent., equal to an increase of $1,820,500 for the first year, and of a larger sum for the second."

This doctrine, with due deference to the *Journal*, must in seasons like the present, while the country is passing through a Railway trouble, superinduced in a large measure by the extravagance in extending, branching, or double-tracking old lines as well as in projecting new, be regarded as an extremely hazardous one. Plausibly supported as it may be by the argument that the Roads are bound to be extended in capacity, with the increase of business offered to them, it is not the less dangerous to the reestablishment of public confidence in the profitable working of the system, and the security of its Capital and Loans as investments. Half the demoralization of Railway management, the bitter fruits of which are now being gathered, has grown out of the grasping and ambitious spirit of jobbing in contracts for double tracks, double equipments, "air lines" and reckless subscriptions to connecting projects. This spirit, involving a profuse, and it may be, corrupt expenditure of borrowed money, or the proceeds of "watered" Stock has prevailed in almost every section of the country. New-England is not free from it; the West is full of it; Pennsylvania has encouraged it; and, we much mistake if the great Roads of New-York are not now suffering, financially, under it.

We think the public, or rather the community of Railway Share and Loan holders, will concur in the principle of the Committee's recommendation. The case of the Erie is only one, though probably the most striking example of its correctness. The gross figures of the Road are $34,850,000. The actual construction and equipments are under $33,000,000. They will be brought up to this figure by the new equipment of $219,000 contracted for, and some other items. Nearly two millions are now represented by other items, of which materials and force on hand, and the Lake and River boats owned by the Company, are the chief. Assuming that these cannot be conveniently dispensed with, or reduced in amount, and that thirty-five millions, in round numbers, are required in Debt and Stock, we have this result from the Committee's report. That $5,376,000 gross revenue was derived from this cost last year, and that $6,000,000 can be, and the Directors say will be, earned from the same cost this year. A liberal profit to the Stock, and entire safety to the Loans, are thus demonstrated. Do the proprietors or creditors of the Road look for more? On the contrary, the ratio of expenses laid down by the Committee would give on six millions income, against $35,000,000 cost, ample satisfaction to both parties, and a large margin for contingencies. To make this calculation certain, and a cash result, at the end of each year, sure, the Construction Account must be closed. Temporarily, the *Journal* would say as much. Then comes the question of capacity to do more. In freight tonnage and passenger equipment this may be exhausted by six millions of business at present rates of remuneration; the capacity to make more on the same amount of tonnage and travel, by raising the rates, is not at an end. The choice of alternatives between refusing business or reopening and enlarging the Construction Account, in such case, it seems to us, would be an easy one. The principle that a Railroad Corporation must expand its capacity and swell its capital or debt, because more trade offers than it can do, is as vicious as the monopolising and reckless spirit of speculation which dictates it. The managers of the great roads in New-York have no apology for its indulgence, in any sense of public duty—since Railway competition is free and the laws on the subject general—much less in the assumption of right to anticipate the demands of trade, or the wishes or interest of their Stock and Bondholders.

### Wabash Valley Road.

*From the Lafayette American, Oct. 17.*

This Company held its annual election of Directors at Lafayette on the 3d inst. The old Board were reelected with the single exception that Joseph S. Hanna, of Lafayette, takes the place of Hugh Hanna, of Wabash, who retires on account of other engagements. The Board now consists of Albert S. White, James Spears, Joseph S. Hanna, George Cecil, and Allen Hamilton, of Indiana, Isaac C. Colton, of Toledo, Albert H. Tracy, Elias B. Holmes, Azariah Boody, Joel Rathbone, John F. A. Sanford, Joseph B. Varnum, and Edward Whitehouse, of New-York.

This road, with its consolidated work, the "Toledo and Illinois," is under a single management. Among its stockholders and managers are several wealthy men of New-York and other Eastern cities. It is 245 miles in length, to the Illinois state line, where it connects with the "Terre Haute and Alton" to St. Louis, and with the "Great Western" to Hannibal, Quincy and St. Joseph. It pursues a track now active with commerce and populous with villages. The great success of the "Michigan Southern," running west from Toledo through a country not heretofore tributary to the city is a fair augury of what this road will do, running through valleys whose commerce has already made the business of Toledo scarcely second to that of any harbor on the Lakes.

The work was commenced about a year ago, and has had to encounter the usual hardships of the present season. The energy of the Company, however, has pushed it steadily forward. The rails, (25,000 tons,) chairs and spikes, are all purchased and delivered on the line—70 ₰ cent. of the cost of the road-bed has been finished, ties provided, and the laying of the track is now nearly ready, which, for the sake of a proper economy will be prosecuted from the Eastern end. The rolling stock is engaged deliverable as needed.

The stock subscriptions amount to $2,000,000. The installments have been all called in and met with usual promptness. The whole issue of 7 ₰ cent. mortgage bonds is $3,400,000, of which $800,000 yet remain to be sold. The Company also own $300,000 worth of choice lands, which, lying near the road, will soon be available. They are free from floating debt and have made no sacrifice to raise the money.

We have regarded this as one of the strongest new Companies in the West. It combines a great deal of Railroad skill and experience. The contractors are widely known as among the most extensive and successful builders in the Union—and although the combined influences of a prevailing epidemic and a tight money market have postponed the expectations of the Company for the very rapid completion of the work they had intended, still it is designed to proceed with but little abatement by concentrating forces on the Eastern Division, at the same time not withdrawing the necessary labor from all important points in the Western Division. By this process, the track may be laid from Toledo to Wabash by the early part of next season, and to Lafayette and Attica before its close.

### Money Affairs at Cincinnati.

*From the Cincinnati Times, Oct. 21.*

The run upon the Banks is, to all appearance, over; the panic has subsided. By 1 o'clock yesterday, business on Third-street had assumed its ordinary aspect, and seemed to be going on as usual. Confidence in those concerns that have sustained themselves under the pressure will doubtless be increased, and the public will, in a short time be able to avail itself of their agency as heretofore. The evidence which they have given of their stability will be appreciated, and the loss of the present will be compensated by future gains. Vicious as our monetary system may be, it is precisely such as legislation and necessity, acting together, have made it; and although we should like to see it changed, we find no present ground to hope for a salutary reformation. To destroy it until an avenue is opened for a better, would be an act of suicide, which no state of circumstances could excuse.

### Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Friday, Oct. 20.

Our Cotton market has advanced ¼c. during the past four days, Middling being now quoted at 9c. The business during the past week foots up 24,000 bales. New Molasses is selling at 25c., and fair Sugar at 4c. Cotton Freights to Liverpool are quoted at ¾d.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Oct. 21.

After the publication of the *Africa's* advices the rates for Cotton in this market experienced a decline of fully ¼c. to ½c. We now quote middling at 8½c. Lard has also declined. We quote barrels at 10½c. and kegs at 10¾c.

Providence, Saturday, Oct. 21.

The Cotton market has been stiffer and more active this week than last. The Wool market is also more active, but prices continue dull. The sales for the week are 167,600 lbs. There has been no change in the market for Printing Cloths. The sales amount to 35,800 pieces.

Charleston, Friday, Oct. 20.

Our Cotton market shows more activity, but prices are unchanged. The sales to-day were 1,100 bales, at prices ranging from 8½c.@10c.

### Passengers Sailed.

*In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond*—A. Bartlett, F. W. Smith, J. S. Ellis, Peter J. Hyne, E. D. Hartford, C. W. Watson, James Kendrick, J. B. Heston, J. Lucas Faulkner, James H. Oakes, F. Hanson, Erastus Henry, lady and grandchild, Wm. F. Pendleton, Mrs. McKelia, Mr. Flagg, Miss Ann Smith, Mrs. Vigime, [illegible]

[illegible] Aikens, Mrs. [illegible] lady and child, [illegible] Ives, [illegible] and 1 children, Miss Johnson, [illegible] B. Reed, Terence Nugent, [illegible] Miss Sarah Wood, [illegible] Goodman, Elisha Cole—and 86 in the steerage.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Indiana, from Southampton*—[illegible] ford and son, Mr. Wideman, [illegible] Goetz, Auguste, Auguste, Jr. [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. J. O. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] family, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] and family, Mr. [illegible] Duprez, Packwood, Pluvier, Pooter, [illegible] Tambourg, [illegible], Mr. [illegible] family, Mr. Vogler, Mr. Ligenore and family, [illegible] Mme Derantiere, Madame Mimmi and family, [illegible] Mrs. Flouquet and son, Messrs. [illegible] Arnoult, Duprey, Chesnes, Lippold, [illegible] Gastard, F. Fisher, G. Sevenis, Mr. Vollimont, [illegible] Mr. Renkin, Mr. Cicioni, [illegible] P. Romaine, G. Bailey, Mr. Mariel, W. Osborne, Mr. [illegible] ingham, Mr. Vaughan, T. Coad and family, Mr. [illegible], Mrs. McKay, Miss L. Kohler, Miss A. Townsend, Madame Antonia Bianconi—and 250 in the steerage.

*In steamship Knoxville, from Savannah*—Mr. A. Meyer, Mrs. French and son, Capt. S. B. McFarland, A. Bossard, John Ellins, Geo. Lane, and 5 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6 19 | Sun sets.....5 10 | Moon sets.....[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7 29 | Gov. Island..8 19 | Hell Gate.....[illegible]

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

### PORT OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, OCT. 21.

#### Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Cavendy, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Augusta, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Jamestown, Wright, Havana, Burdick & Stryker; Nashville, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Marion, Foster, New-Orleans, C. Morgan.

Ships Centurion, Coombs, Liverpool, Bragg & Co.; Rebecca, Sawyer, New-Orleans, Fosdick & Sommons; Germania, Wood, New-Orleans, Whitlock & Co.; Milton, Mitchel, New-Orleans, Bassett, Bacon & Co.; Statira Morse, Anderson, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon; Yorktown, Myers, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Caroline (Brem.) Wulf, Bremen, Hennings, Muller & Gosling; Ribe, (Ham.) Schauvenor, Hamburg, E. Beck & Kurnhards; Nashua, Bartlett, San Juan, Dolet & Co.; Eastern Belle, Wrann, York River, T. H. Sandford.

Brig Amoonoosuck, Munson, Wilmington, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; Black Swan, Pindle, Ponce, Thomas Jewell; Favorite, White, Malaga, [illegible]; Margaret, (Br.) Hanabey, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevins & Son; Marian Waters, (Brem.) Montaine, Wallace & Co.

Schrs. Hazell, Chichester, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Pearl, Wescott, Newbern, Bateman & Rudderow; Louisiana, Oneal, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Sunny South, Smith, Bateman & Rudderow; [illegible] (Br.) Matthews, Madeira, Draper & Darling; Gazelle, Coombs, Kings Ferry, B. P. Buck & Co.; Cinderella, Millikan, Providence, J. H. Haven; Judge Baker, Bogart, St. Mary's, Dollner & Potter; Knight, Sears, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Roanne, Burley, Golding, Plymouth, master; Whale, Fenton, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Susan, Loring, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Senator, Wilde, Baltimore, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Mary, Robbins, Newbern, Davis & Holmes; Truce, (Br.) Kemp, Nassau, W. H. Newman & Co.

Sloops Harriet, Brightman, Fall River, master; Glide, Bradburn, New-Haven, J. H. Havens; Orb, Morrison, Philadelphia, Nash & Kirkpatrick; Plymouth Rock, Fowler, Providence, master.

Propellers Michigan, Nichols, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

#### Arrived.

Steamship Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, P. M., off Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Florida, bound S.

Steamship Indiana, Lambert, Havre and Southampton, Oct. 4, with mdse. and 324 passengers to Mortimer Livingston.

Ship Amelia, (of Warren, Me.) Williams, Newcastle, Eng., 63 ds., with coal to order. The A. has experienced heavy westerly gales during the passage, split sails, &c.

Ship South Carolina, Leish, Callao 75 ds., and Hampton Roads 4 ds., with guano, to T. W. Riley.

Ship Paragon, Drinkwater, Liverpool 36 ds., with mdse. and 40 passengers to Chamberlain, Robinson & Co.

Ship Merrimac, (of Newburyport,) Brady, Bremen Sept. 9, with mdse. and 365 passengers, to C. B. Richards, have had westerly winds during the passage.

Bark Lady Kinnaird, (Br.,) Esson, Trieste 58 ds., with mdse., to order.

Bark Baxterville, (of Boston,) Hutchings, Shields 45 ds., with coal to A. W. Hart. 8th inst., off Sable Island, fell in with a schr. of about 150 tons, painted black, both masts hanging alongside—was full of water and abandoned. The B. has had heavy westerly gales during the passage.

Brig Emily W. Seyburn, (of Pittston,) Seyburn, Newcastle 68 ds., with coal to order.

Brig Elvira, Ingalls, Whiting 4 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Grand Island, Pekham, Newburyport 4 ds., mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. [illegible], Hooper, Eastport 4 ds., lath to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Joseph Farwell, Conary, Calais 10 ds., plaster to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. [illegible], Ellis, Salem 4 ds., mdse. to master.

Schr. Ann Dawson, Getchell, Eastport, plaster to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. [illegible], Smith, Eastport 8 ds., lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. [illegible] Faulkner, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Ranaville, Chase, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. [illegible], Osgood, New-Bedford, oil.

Schr. [illegible], Parker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Julia and Mary, Colby, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to J. B. Gilmore & Co. 14th inst., Hatteras bearing N. W. by N. 10 miles, in a gale from N. W., lost and split sails, and sprung aleak.

Schr. Boston, Robinson, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Lone Star, Ryerag, Philadelphia, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. John Henry, Pearson, Philadelphia, with coal, for Boston.

[illegible]

Sloop Michigan, Johnson, New-Haven, for Albany.

Sloop Gen. Scott, Dunn, Norwich, in ballast.

#### Arrived....Sunday, Oct. 22.

Ship J. R. Gilchrist, (of Thomaston,) Gilchrist, Havre 37 ds., with mdse. and 377 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. 12th inst., lat. 46, lon. 49, spoke Br. ship Castle, from Liverpool for Quebec, 25 ds. out. 17th inst., off Sable Island, saw steamship Atlantic, West, hence for Liverpool. 8th inst., A. Brandt, (carpenter, of Boston,) died of cholera. Had 15 deaths on the passage.

Ship Queen of the West, (packet,) Hallett, Liverpool Sept. 14, with mdse. and 470 steerage passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Oct. 18, 10 A. M., lat. 42, lon. 60, saw steamship Atlantic, bound E. 19 inst., Bent, Butler and Elisha Vincent, seamen, were lost overboard.

Ship London, Hubbard, London and Portsmouth Sept. 11, with mdse. and 360 steerage passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. 3d inst., Samuel Syner, seaman, aged 40 years, died of disease of the heart. 12th Edward Churchell, seaman, aged 28 died of consumption. 7th inst., lat. 44 10, lon. 42 15, exchanged signals with ship Volga, bound E. 9th inst., lat. 43 10, lon. 52 24 exchanged signals with ship Manhattan, bound E.

Ship American Eagle, (packet,) Moore, London and Portsmouth Sept. 18, with mdse. and 470 steerage passengers to Griswold, Morgan & Wiley.

Ship Wm. Rathbone, Pratt, Liverpool Sept. 14, with mdse. and 190 steerage passengers to Everett & Brown.

Ship Excelsior, Hadley, Liverpool Sept. 18, mdse. and 479 passengers S. Thompson & Nephew.

Ship Wm. Layton, Carpenter, Havre Sept. 9, mdse. and 466 steerage passengers to Post & Ryerson, and Hurlbutt & Co.

Ship Audubon, (of New-Bedford,) Arthur, Bremerhaven 39 ds., mdse. and 177 steerage passengers to Hennekin & Unkart. Took a pilot from boat No. 18 on the 21st, in lat. 40 38, lon 70.

Ship New-Hampshire, (packet,) Chase, Liverpool 38 ds., with iron and salt to order. Vessel and 27 passengers to Savage & Co.

Ship Richard Anderson, (of Baltimore,) Coffin, Rotterdam 46 ds., with mdse. and 143 passengers to Hicks & Bell. Experienced heavy W. gales, lost sails, &c.

Ship [illegible], (of New-Haven,) Boulo, Havre 36 ds., mdse. and 301 passengers to W. Whitlock, Jr.

Ship Joshua Mauran, (of Providence,) Barton, Leghorn 42 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to master. Sept. 23, lat. 39 25, lon. 28 16, spoke Prussian bark Glory, from Palermo for New-York, 29 ds. out. No date on the Banks, saw a large ship of New-York, etc. [illegible] with topsails gone, having a very deep list to starboard, and lost passengers on board.

Ship Russell, (of Boston,) Robbins, Havre 38 ds., with mdse. and 365 passengers to Lane & West.

Bark G. W. Horton, (of Rockland,) Plumer, Curacoa 22 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson. Vessel to Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Lord Mulgrave, Ward, Hull 45 ds., with mdse. and 4 passengers to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark Catharine, Schwarting, Hamburg 43 ds., mdse. and 125 passengers, to Beck & Kurnhards.

Bark Hansa, (Brem.,) Brinkman, Bremen 39 ds., in ballast, with 212 passengers to Caesar & Paul.

Brig Kate Pendergast, Graham, Grand Turk 15 ds., with salt to Bourne and Dinwiddie.

Brig Lucy Ellen, (of Boston,) Robbins, Wilmington, (N. C.) 10 ds., with naval stores to J. B. Gilmore.

Brig Candidequre, (Fr.,) Plassotir, St. Pierre, N. F., 8 ds., to Lewis.

Schr. Lightfoot, Buckle, Rockland 14 ds., with lime to master.

Schr. B. B. Pitts, Verrill, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Pilot, Verrill, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Effort, Hill, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Mount Vernon, Jones, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Hudson, Wells, Harwich, fish.

Schr. Mary Mason, ——, Harwich, fish.

Schr. Hanover, Penn, Harwich, fish.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Hall, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Orin Cowl, Smith, Rockland, lime.

Schr. C. Stevens, Smith, Fall River, in ballast, for Rondout.

Schr. Sarah A. Smith, Carter, Belfast, (Me.,) 10 ds., lath, for Rondout.

Schr. Mystic, ——, Hingham, fish to Whitten & Co.

Schr. El Dorado, Wass, Addison, (Me.,) 10 ds., lumber to master.

Schr. Maria Hunt, Eastport, 10 ds., lumber to J. Peck & Sons.

Sch. Howard, Lovell, Boston, 4 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Euphemia, Eldridge, Portsmouth 4 ds., mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. G. Hoffman, Richardson, Boston 4 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Benj. Franklin, Wall, St. George, 10 ds., lumber.

Schr. Montauk, Smith, St. George, lumber.

Schr. Mary Murphy, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to J. Boardman.

Schr. Huntress, Day, Damariscotta 10 ds., laths to master.

Schr. Benj. Franklin, Stout, Cherryfield, lumber and laths to Smith & Barnes.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Campbell, Eastport 10 ds., shoes.

Schr. Lewis, Thayer, Baltimore 10 ds., with coal to Hoyle & Co.

Schr. Grace Watson, Edward, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Quevine, Glover, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Sloop Blackstone, Reynolds, Providence.

Sloop Wm. H. Bowen, Mallock, Providence.

BELOW—1 ships, a bark and 2 brigs.

WIND—Sunrise, N. E.; Noon, do.; Sunset, S. and light.

#### By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 21—Arr. ship Hartley and bark Yarmouth, from Boston.

#### Sailed.

Steamships Union, for Havre; Jamestown, Norfolk, &c.; Mexico, New-Orleans; Augusta, Savannah; Nashville, Charleston; Jewess, Havana.

#### Spoken, &c.

Sept. 3, lat. 42, lon 52, exchanged signals with bark Leon, of Boston, bound N.

Sept. 10, lat. 24 40 S., lon. 32 35 W., ship Rose of Sharon, from Sydney bound to London 84 days out.

Oct. 7, lat. 44 lon. —, was seen brig Brilliant, from London, bound to Boston.

Oct. 16, Nantucket Shoals bearing N. W., distant 25 miles, schr. Velocity, from St. Andrews, bound to Salem.

#### Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, Sept. 21, bark Homer, Faulkner, for New-York, ldg.